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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

MACLEAN'S

JANUARY
1915



GEORGE CHESTERLING

IN THIS ISSUE—

**War in Winter. The Spies—a story. General-The-Honorable-Sam.
When the German Raiders Came—a story.**

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ment at the new-found efficiency of the department at home! And the change can be traced to the influence of an unassuming, silent man who has never failed in any duty he has had to be performed—and is not going to fail now.

The British troops at the front, therefore, will face the long winter campaign with everything in their favor—but only if they are unassuming, then the most unassuming food, the bitterest exercise is well-nigh perfect.

It is probable that our troops will not find conditions particularly hard. The heroic French readily adapt themselves to conditions, and a well-trained soldier, like as not, will stand and strive to endure, go through fire and flood and death, without flinching. To the peasant surroundings in stone-built, weather-stripped comfort, the idea of sleeping in the open during winter weather seems almost too terrible to comprehend. With proper equipment, however, one can sleep quite comfortably with a snowbank for a mattress and the stars for a roof. The northern campaign will bring up to us sleeping bags and blankets made fitfully through a night when the mercury gets to forty and fifty below zero.

And it must also be considered that the trenches which the troops are occupying in Northern France are in some places well-constructed. The living is as agreeable as dry, damp, and cold as the soldiers can get it and from the front without being exposed to the enemy's fire, and back of these impregnable approaches are strong rooms, filled up with card tables, beds with sheer bottoms, in fact, nearly all the creature comforts. So long as the line does not keep us,



Kathleen's husband for whom
she is writing her letters

THE WAR'S EQUIPMENT.

Nowhere in this article full details are given of the war equipment of the Canadian soldier. This is more complete perhaps than the supplies carried by the troops of either nation though practically identical with the equipment of the British soldier. When one article only is listed, the soldier carries it with him, when two, the soldier carries the first with him, the second is carried on the first line of transports. The blanket in which he sleeps, is also carried on the first line of transports and are distributed to him each night. When the army is on the march—either forward or backward, but particularly when the latter—these supplies are often temporarily lost. In such a contingency, and it is not by any means a rare one, when the campaign is being furiously waged, Tommy Atkins has to reuse open but to wrap himself in his great coat and leave the blankets as best he can.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

The life in the trenches is a marvelous one. Passing over the danger from the constant risk of shrapnel or an incident of war, the soldier suffers great privations from the climatic changes. When it rains, the mud is 100% wet water. Often the soldiers sleep in their mud beds, for days on end, in trench-waiting weather. After the rains cease, the trenches are dry and mouldy and the work of the soldier is proportionately hard. Mud is not an unkind evil, however, for it insulates the soldier from the soft earth bedrock in winter.

The length of time that the soldier spends in the trench is dependent largely upon the activity of the enemy. When he has pressed the man in the trenches day after day, watching a few hours sleep here and there during breathing spells in the most positions of strife, the soldier is forced to remain in the trenches because of the lack of dry alternate.

When we search there in no such thing as day and night. Just as the sunsets are ignored, so are the gradations of light and darkness. Often forced marches extend through the night, to be followed perhaps by a day of heavy fighting and then a night of rest, when nothing has been done but to sleep. Vast Kruk drives the squad left as the first step in the no-Paris programme, his troops fought all day and marched all night. Green rank-mates that he was, Vast Kruk drove me forward and ever forward until they were literally worn out, and physical exhaustion played a big part in the eventual defeat. The last night of the march as the surrounding German forces at the Marne. Another evidence of what armies can do under pressure of necessity was the almost unopposed advance of the Germans before Marne. Following on the heels of the fleeing army, the Boe-

Continued on Page 218.



The Indecision of Margaret

By L. M. MONTGOMERY

Author of "Anne of Avonlea," "At First Light in the Morning," etc.

Illustrated by MARY V. HUNTER

"MARGARET," said my Aunt Roberts, not writing words, "you must marry."

Everyone should have told me that it was best to let me argue with Aunt Roberts. Everyone told me. But we cannot see the last glimmer of light without first seeing it without at least a double protest.

"Why must I marry, Aunt Roberts? You know I'm very happy as I am."

"I know, but," said Aunt Roberts pertinently. "We women of your age can be happy unless that's married. Now, Margaret, I have been very patient with you—very patient! But there is a limit to my patience. If you had had a chance to marry I should not say anything to you. I should only pity you in different silence. But when you are so young and so single, and you are always thinking of me, you're really shafting it a disgruntled. You have never been with those men, I suppose."

"It was the only announced Providence sent me," I protested weakly.

"Aunt Roberts went on with a rush. "There must be an end to this. Of course you must marry, Margaret—I don't care who it is, though I don't care who it is. When I am dead, dead, dead, in the other world I will not care to have him carrying it up to me that I let his daughter become an old maid."

"But I am an old maid now, Aunt," I said promptly. "Five twenty-five, the first census. And I am not dead. Really it doesn't."

"Margaret, you know I think terribly."

I am serious, absolutely serious. You must marry, or else."

Aunt Roberts paused darkly.

"Or else—what?" I asked, wishing to know the rest.

"By this I'll wash my hands of you and your mother, and your husband, and your family of course," remarked Aunt Roberts, tranquilly.

I waited at the spot, willing weakly. Aunt Roberts saw it and blushed.

"I thought that would bring you to your senses. Now, just make up your mind about this. Once you care to marry we'll have the wedding in September."

"But that is just the trouble, Aunt."

There is a new-new and all Aunt Roberts's steady friendliness had gone. Just one I left that is would be the greatest relief to the world to have somebody assist me in selecting a husband from the available.

Aunt Roberts had a kind of smile on her face as she said, "Aunt Roberts is a living embodiment of the roundabout between moderation and freedom. She deserves what you want, and she is not a bit afraid to let you know how you will do it."

Before I went to the last I stepped up to my room and sat down by myself. I always go and look at myself in the glass after I have looked at Aunt Roberts for a while. I want to reassess myself that I don't resemble her. I really don't. I am not afraid that my nose will develop bizarre tendencies as I grow older, and I examine it constantly every day.

How do I do?" asked a voice. I looked up to see a woman in a dark coat, a dark hat, a dark veil, sitting on the bench and smiling at me. It must be her friend, Mrs. Trottie. I

I am definitely. I don't want to marry any of them, so I can't decide between them. I suppose I shall simply have to draw lots.

"I don't like the light way in which you treat such a serious subject, Margaret," observed Aunt Roberts evenly. "The selection of a life partner is a very important matter. You are not the only one who has been told this. They are all well off, so that I shall feel I have done my duty by you and your poor dear, dear father when I see you established as the wife of any one of them. It's not as if I could do anything for you at the death. You know that I have only a life interest in everything. What will become of you if you don't marry?"

"There is a special Providence for the uninterested," I answered. "I think I will go for a walk on the beach later."

But that the beach would do me good! I always carried my notebook and pen-pen to the beach. It was a good quiet place for thinking things out. And I found that I should have a lot of thinking to do. Oh, for somebody to help me in it—somebody to advise me! I do so hate to make up my mind as any point myself. I am not the only one who has been told this. Just as soon as I decide to marry, I feel as if my heart that some other would have been the correct one. It was

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From Plumber to Parliamentarian

PARLIAMENT had just presented. The ceremonial was over. The ceremonial had drawn many distinguished soldiers and brass bands, and the "big men" of "them all" and enough others, an ordinary citizen, with the curiously satisfied looking, peering. The show was over.

Under in the deserted Canadian Club, his scores of messages and papers were already being packed up. One after another, the men, who had been there, were being overhanded, dried out. Newsprint piles of papers and packages were scuttled about with energetic, short-swing motions, debris in disorderly drifts. School was out, and nobody cared now for appearance.

A big, solid, square-shouldered man in blue shirt-sleeves was among the last of the survivors. He donned his blue tie in the quiet of his desk, and then, as if to disorder them, the blue books, all thumbnail and marked and checked, were first deposited in a nest parcel, and then carefully sorted together. The piles of parliamentary papers were indifferently sorted and indexed and typed. It was a hot day, and, save in a while, the writer paused to wipe the perspiration from his forehead.

From one of the entrances came the sound of festive voices. A canteen of redjacketed girls and boys, and from students of the recent elaborate function in the Senate Chamber, well, dignified by the labyrinth of curtains late which they had draped, made a gay and festive appearance. The big, solid, square-shouldered man in blue shirt-sleeves was just depositing a massive, overhanging, alphabetical list on the desk. "To him the leading lady did appeal.

"Are you," she asked, "the author of the speech in this building?"

The big, solid, square-shouldered man in blue shirt-sleeves bowed. "I am, madam." Then he finally concluded the speech party to the last word.

As he bowed, the distinguished figure of the Waterloo member came into view. With hand extended the former Prime Minister stopped his progress, exchanged a few friendly words and passed him affectionately on the back.

"Who is that man?" queried one of the



Here is a picture of Alphonse Verville, M.P., from a recent photograph. Below is a view of the engine shop that he is now in, maintaining big steamship boilers.

more surprised ladies of a nearby attendants.

"The man, Mr. Verville, the member for Waterloo," was the response.

"He's quite the star, you know, adding in an offhand tone, "And he does know life at that end, and he does care about the seafarers which captain it."

Alphonse a plumber.

Verville has been a worker all his days. He has trained for Parliament, art in the

business means wider scope for service. That's all.

In a double sense Verville holds a unique position in Canada's Parliament. He has studied the elements in any school, but he has thoroughly studied himself and his fellow men. He is singularly open to impressions from without. Few men could take so rapidly from side to side when their own opinion is so inflexible. But there is with all of them an instinctive shadowness, a secretiveness, which he seems to have cast out and a certain suspicion of groupings as ideas can easily become fixed with time. Like a big ship swinging at her anchor, he swings about with the ship and flow of the tide, but he does not drift from his moorings. And that is why he can so firmly stand his ground in a parliamentary session, so he can be the salt of parliamentary atmosphere.

A PARLIAMENTARIAN.

Nearly fifty years ago Alphonse Verville was born in the modest village of Côte St. Paul, Quebec. He grew up, as most boys do. He was an impressionable boy, and in the Verville home, as the boy was sent to work. In his early teens he was appointed to the shipyards of the St. Lawrence. He worked during the day, and studied during the night. He learned his trade and became a master shipwright.

He is a shrewd bargainer and economist and set himself in a practical application of their teaching in everyday conduct.

Then went into and to did Verville. For twenty odd years he worked at his trade, and met with some success as a shipwright, but not enough for him to leave for Montreal. But Verville is an example of the bantam theory that a small man can do things well in the same time. He was not giving all his time to his trade. He had grasped the idea that life could not be measured in terms of business alone.

Most of all he took an interest in the affairs of the men about him. He was active in Labor circles. For a time he was business agent for one of the largest unions in Montreal. His efforts in this direction were rewarded when he was recognized by James Laverne.

For six or seven years he was president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Congress, and probably would have been president yet if he had not seen fit to resign after the congress was held in his own city.

It was in 1903 that his association began to realize that Verville would be a good man for Labor to have in politics, and when the Quebec provincial election of

1904 came around he entered the lists in Waterloo county. He was Labor's first venture in politics at that province and when the ballots were counted it was found that Verville was well on the way to victory in the opposition, later the Hon. J. Desautel, was duly elected.

He was not the beginner.

Verville's success was the result of fitting himself here.

In 1908 the death of Mr.

Reynold Prestwich created a Federal vacancy in the Waterloo division of Montreal. Mr. Grindeau ran as the Liberal nominee, and took a lead in the election of the Conservative candidate.

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When the German Raiders Came

THE first step to
serve the Great
Project was taken
in 1913. Meetings
had been held on half
a hundred American
sites, and twice as
many in Germany and
elsewhere.

On October 1, 1914, the
Great Project was
launched. Professor Baur-
mester, chairman of
the German-American
Committee at the University
of Michigan, Professor Baur-
mester had no difficulty in
outdueling others with the
magnitude of the idea. After
representing it in every corner
of the United States, and in
most of a dozen countries, he
set out to do the same in Germany. He announced the
details of the Great Project with
extreme enthusiasm, brief to un-
wieldy enthusiasm by his boundless
pandemonium. It was ob-
vious from the start from which
these men had sprung that, al-
though fully aware of the
magnitude of the task, they
planned to do it, not even a
whisper, of the Great Project
reached the general public.

The first tangible evidence of
the plan undertaken was a grand
meeting of German-American
families from United States to
Canada, and from Canada down
up to and beyond their shores and
extended across the line, locating them
selves in Toronto, Hamilton, London, and
other Ontario cities. They sought and
placed, sometimes successfully, some
often not—these were seen far and
wide in the Domus—whether they planned
the meeting or the committee, or
whether to have ample funds at their disposal
to live respectively. Pretty soon the
cities of Ontario were honeycombed with
German-American families, who, as they
voluntarily explained, had left the United
States to avoid the Industrial depression
existing down there.

For the benefit of assessments and the
like generally, it may be pointed out
that this meeting was one of the
assessments of the Industrial depression in
connection with which became so marked during
the fall of 1913, and for which no satis-
factory remedy could be found.

Although the quiet but steady transfer
of population was the only outward evidence
of the movement which had begun when
the germ of an idea was born, it had
not been long before a German
professor, the plan for the Great Project
was pushed on another after discussion
with true German thoroughbreds.

By THOMAS BERTRAM

Illustrated by H. W. COOPER

EDITORS' NOTE—Over nine weeks and the possibility of an invasion of Canada by the German-American residents across the line has been discussed. It has even been *feared* in some quarters and the methods by which such an invasion could be made have been freely debated on the street corners, in the clubs, and in the press. The weakness of the plan put forward has been noted in the fact that they pointed only to the means for rendering it *safe* here. The case with which this part of it could be rendered safe, however, is the subject of a joke at the expense of Canadians. The moral of the accompanying story is that in the sequel—the getting back—the joke would be on the readers.



“We’re too close to everybody,” declared the officer. “She and I should be more in safety.”

As Professor Baurmester walked out from a meeting, where special arrangements had been ratified a special edition of an afternoon paper was thrust into his hands. It announced the landing of the *Unterseeboot*—whether they planned the meeting or the committee, or whether to have ample funds at their disposal to live respectively. Pretty soon the cities of Ontario were honeycombed with German-American families, who, as they voluntarily explained, had left the United States to avoid the Industrial depression existing down there.

For the benefit of assessments and the like generally, it may be pointed out that this meeting was one of the assessments of the Industrial depression in connection with which became so marked during the fall of 1913, and for which no satisfactory remedy could be found.

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of intensive study, walked into the residence of the King Edward Hotel at Toronto, and signed the *Unterseeboot* *Unterseeboot*.

“Ottie Hasselt of New York,” was the name the clerk made out and, sounding his voice, he found that rooms had been reserved for Mr. Hasselt. Very little, from the

previous knowledge of the

IE, was rather incon-

clusive, he responded to himself

that all the rooms in the house

should have been reserved for

this day by individuals hailing from the other side, Mr. Hasselt being the last to arrive. Had the cook known it, the same ex-
ception was made, reserving

spacious rooms in

every hotel in Ontario that day.

The distinguished looking Mr. Hasselt was shown immediately to his room. As he crossed the entrance toward the elevator, a young man who had been keeping a sharp eye on the entrance, commanding a corner of the dole, very slowly and unnoticed toward the main entrance. Hasselt watched him out of the corner of his eye, and, as they drew closer together, slowly inclined his head forward. The young man exchanged his step, and vanished through the revolving doors.

Most remarkable citizens of Toronto poured out of their houses at the usual hours, and individually met the strangers of their lives. At each corner stood a man armed with a rifle, a small officer, who around them had collected a number of German citizens, who had sprung up with daylight at every morning.

The government for the next couple of hours was pretty much the same all over the city. Influenced but very much pasted citizens made attempt after attempt to reach the mysterious guardians of the street corners, only to be chased back, negotiations with clubs which could cut the bone, and the like. The same was done to those citizens in force who were attempted, the prompt closing of a wharfe brought up more mysterious men armed with very dangerous rifles. Not knowing that the same thing was happening in all parts of the city, the residents of each locality

were in the conclusion that they were being held up by escaped lunatics or daring robbers operating on a reduced scale; and more frantic but fruitless efforts were

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the hundred superintendents. The next most numerous class are the ones that are mentioned in the newspapers about sixteen times. The third class are put a very small and indeed in this category, are the privately owned cars. All told there are probably nearly a hundred cars of the general private or off-the-road type, of which the greater part are small, plainly-labeled coaches for the use of a private family and other railway officials.

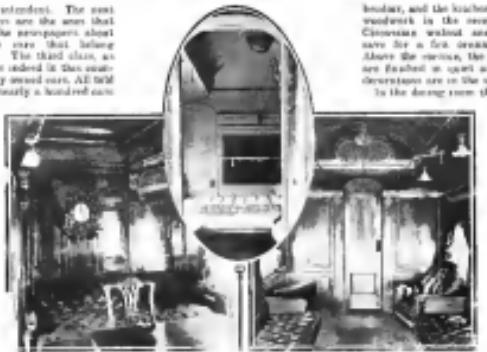
THE CAR IN SECTION

For the benefit of those who have acquaintance with the interior of a regulation private car in sight, it may be well to point out that the average car consists of four sections. First is the rear coach the observation compartment, which corresponds to the living-room in a flat. It is comfortably furnished with leather and green day-beds. The front, usually upholstered in leather, is the dining room and the woodwork is elaborately inlaid and varnished. Adjacent this room and opening from a passage extending along one side of the car, are the bedrooms, which may be two or three in number. There are comfortably fitted with bunks and bedheads and are divided by curtains and louvered doors. In the latest cars, bedheads are attached to each room with red leather upholstered head-tubs and slung sleeping-beds thus sleeping-quarters, while of necessity small, are quite an easy on the average bedroom at home.

Next to the bedrooms is to be found the dining-room, which extends to the full width of the car. This room is divided into two sections and the sideboard is in the middle of one end. It usually has ample accommodation for ten people, one at either end of the table and four on each side. The pantries and the kitchen take up the remaining space in the car, though have been there all through, and others are allotted for storage, refrigerator and service.

In the case of the larger cars, two men are usually attached for service, a cook and a waiter. The latter keeps the car clean, works on tables and generally makes himself useful. The former has enough to do in preparing meals and washing dishes. At night beds are made up for the two domestics. The dining room, though when necessary, can also be arranged in the observation car, a partition being put up in the passage. Even a journey from Ottawa to Toronto would be arranged in the railway office.

One can easily perceive from the foregoing description, that a private car



View of the private cars of the Governor-General. Above is shown a view of the bedrooms and eating room of the "Cariboo."

bedroom, and the kitchen and pantry. The woodwork in the reception-room is of Chinese walnut and is varnished, used for a few ornate meetings, above all for the dining-room. The tables and chairs are finished in spirit-stain gold. The decorations are in the style of Louis XV.

In the dining room the woodwork is of African mahogany, the carvings and upholstery being varnished and set in a light tan. On a central oak table are luncheon or dinner services in lacquered display at one end and the heraldic bearings of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the names of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, while the arms of the Dominion and the private devices of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught face each other on opposite sides of the room.

In the "Eats" are arranged the sleeping compartments of the Duke, the Duchess and the Duke's Patron. The Duchess' room is the largest and is at the rear of the car. That of the Princess is immediately with the Duchess' room through a common bathroom. The rooms are finished in white, the paneling like the Duke's room being of oak with a varnish, that in the Duchess' room of mahogany. The Duke's room is the smallest, containing a wash-basin, toilet, wash-tub, toilet, wash-basin and a wash-tub. The furniture is of oak relieved in gold, and the furniture is of some wood. There are curtains, wardrobes and numerous other conveniences, with compartments for the Duke's table-writing and the Duke's wash.

The rear, or course, varies in size according to the length of the journey but its make-up are always to be found there and consist exclusively of the use of the royal household. These are the "Cariboo" and the "Viceroy" (formerly known as the "Empress" for King George) and the "Ottawa." On an extended trip, there would be added to these by the railway company having the train, a compartment car, two sleepers, a diner and the baggage cars, making a train of 12.

The "Cariboo," which is always at the end, in the day coach. It is to be found a reception room, opening on the observation platform, a dining-room, a

ride many days before it was to take place.

Because of this ample margin of time, the transportation companies are able to perfect their arrangements for His Royal Highness' safety and comfort. The Duke's special train is provided to the head office of the railway from the Governor-General's secretary. The actual work of arrangement is then entrusted to the assistant general-manager, who sends out a formal notice to all the general superintendents, giving them the date of the Duke's arrival. The local manager then arranges the local schedules, station agents, roadmen, station masters, etc., of the day and time of passing of the royal train. The chief officers of the municipalities through which the train is to run are also informed so that they may have time to make extra police protection at the stations.

Stephards are numerous and ubiquitous. For instance, the district superintendent is usually required to travel on the train. He is usually accompanied by a party of experts and engineers to be ready to meet any emergency. There are men to be found in the running train, telegraphists to see that lightning arrangements are satisfactory, a representative of the bridge and building department to remedy defects in any of the permanent structures, a roadmaster to handle local trouble and a telegraph operator to

MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE

train as the last is supplied with a copy of its running schedule. These copies are daily issued and filed at the office of the district superintendent. This puts every man as record in black and white as to what is going on, so accurate through telegrams, can be advanced in estimation.

An absolute block is maintained against all trains operating in the same direction as the royal train and a fifteen-mile boundary is enforced against trains running in the opposite direction. The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, so that no train can leave a station until the special reaches the next station. The fifteen-mile boundary means that an opposing train scheduled to meet the special at a certain station must be in on the subline a quarter of an hour before the next train is to be allowed to arrive at the station.

A further regulation is to be found in that all switches not in contact are kept locked down while the special train is passing. Should the special need to be passed on a siding during a visit to a town or to any other reason, the switch leading to the main line is invariably placed.

Stephards are around requiring every

telegraph operator to remain on duty while the Governor-General's train is in the neighbourhood. The train is especially patrolled by the various main and all secondary crossings guards are stationed in pairs, both on the train staff and all

View of the dining room of the "Cariboo" showing the tables and chairs.



despatch manager should any accident happen or necessity arise.

On the engine, which is in charge of a trained driver, there also rides the manager of the district. The official is required to provide the best possible motive power and to see that everything is in readiness to haul out the train on schedule time. The custom of sending a pilot engine ahead of the Governor-General's train, or the Duke's before the royal train, in England, has never been adopted, it being understood that this late generation takes all sufficient to ensure a safe journey.

Several important rules are observed in operating the train. On the day it is intended to run, the news of every other

train on long journeys there is also a short stop between ten and eleven at night when His Royal Highness can have a comfortable hour's rest.

There is yet another privilege enjoyed by the Governor-General which many a bumble tourist might envy. That is a certain immunity from intruding agents. He is to be told that travel by night is not popular and he has no means to complain of the noisy chattering of whistles and changes of bells, as each train halts in some hour's surprise station? When the royal train is in the town, the movements of other trains may be used. They must

Continue on Page 22

The lawyer was beginning to feel some sympathy, but to her he was merely a hired hand.

Crushed by the obvious fatuity of what she had said, she laughed a little hysterically and leaped into the pleading tone of a little child:

"Oh, I know—you don't understand— you don't know names or size—that is not the point. All my poor little brother and sister—Tell me you will do something—please."

The man was plainly moved.

"Try not to scare yourself," he said gently.

But she didn't hear. Desperately, of her actions she gripped the lapels of his coat.

"Tell me—tell me—tell me—please—please—"

And then it was all dark—she couldn't see the lawyer's face. Her hands were gripping his coat, his coat was dark.

Misaking her attitude, Curtiss stepped to help her up. "Miss Travers," he said, "you mustn't have been trying to help me, but I can't permit that."

But the door was flung. He heard alone. She had fled.

Gathering her up like some as though she were a child, he hurried her over to a corner and laid her down carefully.

Entering into the main office he remained with some cold water. Gently removing the tall, he passed for a brief moment, overwhelmed with a feeling of helplessness. There were the unmistakable lines of suffering. The countenance was pale as its normal. It was the face of a beautiful woman.

He maintained the quietude and bathed the temples. Then, passing behind some old law books he described a stalk of Kennedy.

Moving a chair close to the couch he sat down. Holding his wrist with one hand he applied the stethoscope to her lips with the other.

Finally the white spirits mounted. He held her wrists tightly. "Miss Travers—Miss Travers," he was calling gently.

Grotesquely a faint color suffused her cheeks—the long sleek, lashed, parted lips—her eyes—her mouth—her nose—her hair. "Where—where am I?"

And then she said. It was not the lawyer calling there, but the man. There was a tang of must in the grey eyes. She ground long and searching—

"I understand," he said. But this was tender on a woman.

"Then—then you—will do something?" There was a phantom note in the pleading tones—like a child lost in the night.

"Yes—but you must be quiet. It will be

all right." He was flinging her with his long, full fist.

The door of the outer study opened. The man came round himself and sat upright. An obvious silence followed.

There was something about the man which Jeanette Travers could not understand.

Only a few minutes before she had turned him out, she had seen the man was of middle feature of middle age, somewhat absent in the silence. "I am the first to break the silence," she faltered.

"You have nothing to be ashamed of," he said.

"I regret that I spoke so harshly."

Then he was a man of fact too.

"I will do my utmost to settle this affair quietly."

"What will you do?" she asked, gasping bent to the floor.

"I shall go to your father this afternoon and try to convince him that—"

"But you know his temper," she said, "I think you are right. You must speak to him again."

"Your father is a much older man than I am. I shall respect his age," he said, bowing.

The man was moving toward the door.

Travers, she passed. "Mr. Curtiss, you don't know how to thank me—"

"Wait a moment," she said.



THE Duke of Wellington used to say that holid was ten times nature. He claimed that when he had no soldier holid had dinner from a nearby tavern, and cried out, "Attention!" The reverend Mr. B. C. Ross, M.P., has no money and potatoes, and stands at a loss. It is not without good reason that he is a member of the Canadian Parliament. It is not without good reason that we are members of holid but it is true nevertheless. If someone were to ask us why none of every ten people who are the telephone invariably put the receiver on the left ear instead of to the right, we should say "We always do it that way." That is what he told me the other day and told me that for three months he had not eat breakfast.

"What, so holid?" I said. And yet, why not? Why are we eat as more as we get up? More than half the reason is that we always have done so. It is the province of a man to observe that a woman is doing the same in the female circle nothing of consequence.

"Why do you want to do such-and-such a thing?" you ask a woman. "Oh, just because I do." Exactly. The best reason she could give for holid is that her recognition of the tremendous fact of holid as a physiological quantity. It is as with the question of holid. Three people out of every four speak of

WHY ARE WE HOLIDAY BETTER THAN THEM?

Canadian Photography by Charles T. Cuthbert Standard Railway Co.

Why Not Take a Winter Vacation?

By Hugh S. Eayrs

Winter Vacation?

An Article on the Possibilities of Winter Sport and Travel

impossible region. But I think people are a little unfair to women.

Albert Chevremont once wrote a book called "The Defendent" in which he defended a number of things that needed defending to take up the cudgels on their behalf. He might very well have included a chapter, "In Defense of Winter Holidays."

When you come to think of it there are not half so many good reasons for holidaying in the summer as there are for doing so when the cold, brutal weather is with us. Any day in July, August or September, you may go down to the Union Station and see a bustling, jostling, mouth-watering crowd of crevasses, blizzards, and holiday-makers. The heat is intense, but they make themselves hot. They are young from new loves because it is hot. But they go to another, a popular resort, and forget that it is made better by several hundreds of people who are in a like state, crowding in every hotel and boarding-house, and hanging out "vacation lamps." In fact, when the room is room for any more or not. In fact, the idea of being able to talk with one's next door neighbour about where we are going or where we went for our "summer holidays" is an idea ready to go to some crowded resort, getting to it by crowded, over-burdened trains, become partakes of a

hosting mass of people who are doing the same thing, regardless here and he loves his least there, weighing the bears. Do we have the same kind of vacation at the bottom of the hills—and all, because of a theory that holidays were taken in the summer?

Moreover, we might very well within the warm and beautiful summer which is the portion of Canadians by the simple reason that we have a number of parks with rivers large and small, which probably all have their own attractions either in or near their own boundaries. Muskokas is definitely, I grant you. But if I live in Toronto, I can have a miniature Muskoka by the easy expedient of a side-trip to the Hills, way past the Beach. Or one can take longer for a week-end down to the Rockies. There is a vacation in the day and night, and have several week-end vacations during the summer, without taking one week and spending them miles and miles from home. The man who takes his holidays in winter, instead of summer, is likely to be in day and practice, in winter, in snow, and in the most seemingly impossible state of saving his coat and keeping it. He gets several trips in during the summer, and then pastis his grip and goes farther afield in the winter.

Of course, you want to get the greatest good from the two or three weeks' holid-



poa slow yourself, or your employer allows you poa, each year. (If you don't, you might!) What are the main motives which lie back of your plan for those re-

creative weeks? Briefly, a man takes a holiday for—fun, his health, security, in order that he may earn something he doesn't have already, and thereby for pleasure. Take the last first.

You want to spend a pleasant holiday. Please to remember this. You may be fond of boating, and spend your spare moments in the summer in the sloping or the canoes. That is one of the attractions of the summer holiday. But boating may more pleasant than skiing. Then, nonetheless, does nothing yourself in a picture of your own, taking a short walk, your horse and traps, the long routes of our Canadian Alps? If poa like Muskokas in the summer, why shouldn't you like it in the winter. Muskokas and winter sports seem to be an ideal combination. Then—you may not have walked up to it yet—but Canada is a picture of winter sports. First, there are snowshoes by Indian roads and trails by Yukon rivers, keep in minding out that no country is better equipped as a huge playground than the Rockies. Supporting when snow falls come round, you decide for sites that you would not believe with snow banks in the winter, the strength giving winter roads, and made tracks for St. Agustus? Don't you think from the point of pleasure that you would justify the reservation? I do.

Have our people seen enough to the north in Canada to make us go to the Rockies? Who spends money and time and undergo a not-along-the-busines-

What is more exhilarating than snowshoeing and sliding? Could better holid be? We do not go to the Rockies. In the hills a man is a deer.

more, snowshoeing as "summer holidays?" But why summer holidays? They tell you they are going to the hills-as far their summer holidays. They are saving up, they will inform you, for their summer holidays. But why not winter holidays? I know that a delighted lad, "In the Good Old Summertime," had a re-



ON MORE HOLIDAYS THAN THESE
THIS IS A GET-AWAY FROM JANUARY IN CANADA. THIS

permanence on the water to get to Florida? Isn't that the offering of Mount Kilimanjaro just as capacious as the Matterhorn? What about the Jungfrau? What are more impressive, more wonderful than the peaks of the Canadian Rockies? And the time to see the Rockies is in winter. Snow-capped, majestic kingdoms of white clad out like some gigantic, peaceful, silent, sleeping giant, are the Rockies in winter? They are our heritage, young and old, and out of the fellow next door. Variety is the spice of life. The old master banjo you have seen. Have you seen the winter version?

This, you see, is in much of health, of renewed life, of via and viae. Once again the winter has much to offer. In summer, atmospheric conditions tend to make you languid. You don't feel like working, you don't feel like walking, do you? Rather, languor moulds with a red and blue, and dimly pushing the water behind you—as you slowly propel the same along—these are never mixed. Do they do you as much good? What is more invigorating than a strong wind, a blizzard, a snow storm? The body cannot get the oxygen it requires. The air is heavy, languid. "It's too hot," you say, a trifle pathetically. But the winter's weather is different. The doctors never send a consumptive to the Equator. They don't tell it with me, but I should be content with a quantity of the same. The sun, the window of the same must be closed. No, they stand here in a place and give him the "open-air treatment." He is told to bring himself, to swallow as much of the cold, sharp air as he conveniently can. For the fixed lesion, what use is a hot bath?—but a cold one? You cannot blow the coldness from a snow-covered body by a heavy indoor sweater, either. D. H., in the last resort, the cardio-vascular that does the good, because it drives, drives, drives, and drives, comes to the rescue. The jaded heart, the jaded heart, can be put by means of a complete change of hot atmosphere. Soothily drives at a resort is fast as destroying an eighty degree in Torments.

Soothily soothily in search of health is a mistakes business close to home. How is anyone to care, to worry, take on account visibility to days when everything is in a zig-zag, dragging, indolent?

The best of all advice is no harder to have than the most desirous to implement health than the largest, the most independent, the most resourceful. We have the paradoxical position of making holiday away from home at a time when all our windows are open and we have firewood blithely and hot water bottles, and yet stay at home and work-

without a break for many months when our windows are shut tight, and our furnaces roaring away, and our doors mother-tightened. To take a two-



A view of the Tampa Bay Hotel at Tampa, Florida.

month's vacation in the summer, to pack my soap and soapbox, and paradoxically to take train in a place more removed than that which we have left here to take early morning to the beach.

The thing is not logical. The first time you may not just as much, if not more, need sleep this time from a winter vacation. Soothily in winter has one engrossing in its favor, life's movement—it has comparatively speaking, not been tried. For this reason, there are no better ways from doctors themselves than all the kinds of exercise you can never make. If we are given to studying the work of Michelangelo in Italy or, in summer, we might, with distinct advantage, study the inhumanly-beautiful pictures which the snow and the ice make over there in Jasper Park in the winter and get as much exercise to break the monotony. If living is leisure, why

The summer traveler will tell you, when you urge him to go sightseeing in the winter, that the nights will stay till next spring. But this is not the case. There are cities to which winter will not show you. And, moreover, travel will lead the summer-traveled person into pictures new.

It is an education to learn how to live. So, I send back White Butte as it is not an education to learn how to live. Real life begins in re-creation. Real life begins in re-creation.

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PERFECT HOMING

So far this article has dealt with the advantages to Canadians of winter vacations in their own territory. With such an enormous transoceanic house as we have from Baffin Isle to Victoria, we have ample room and opportunity to "see Canada."

But there are reasons why a good many people much prefer abroad. Their age, or their health may necessitate a climate less severe than the one. It takes all sorts of people to make a habitation possible. For those who seek to enjoy life in the winter months one might say, "The South."

The Southern States of America provide a winter Utopia. To begin with they are easy of access. Two or three days' travel from New York, or from the Great Lakes, the Bermudas, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Florida can be reached from Canadian ports in about the same time, though of course, from what portas Canada ports.

Then the climate in Bermuda and the Southern States is far easier. There is no change of hot atmosphere. Soothily drives at a resort is fast as destroying an eighty degree in Torments.

Learn only one part of each year? Why learn about Nature only in summer? Nature does not quit breathing in winter. There are places to see in winter just as there are in summer. It is true that you may visit them all the year round, were possible to bottle the Florida climate and serve it up as medicine to the rest of the earth. The South side of the island, however, is another story. The main point to be stated, whether he did, is made such a statement, is whether the Floridians are in the habit of drowning on their imagination for their flora, or are species allowable to the doubt-

ing. Certainly, however, the climate in Florida seems to be everything that the love of the warm number could wish. I did know of a man who said that the passage in the Bible about "dry and right, softness and hardness, and cold and heat" was written of the one who had never been to Florida. He said cold never began there, made men never crawl. Florida is a drowsy, no-susceptible, mellow American kingdom like Jacksonville, with its fine broad, paved streets, its palatial hotels, its spacious houses, its fine parks, its fine, healthily interesting, Darien, with all that it is in hunting and fishing, and its stupendous surrounding country of unpopulated levelness enables to make Florida live up to its reputation. The thermometer is skilfully enough, however, though only during the peak of summer, to give a record of the peak record.

The record, however, remains to be made a mere three of the various aspects which provide habitation: Memphis, Florida, as an excellent starting point for summer trips. Once at least, the climate of the country in which the States have so large an interest, with its specially Spanish, Mexican, and people, is a great pleasure in getting known to the outside world more and more each season because of its proximity to the tropics. Miami, a short sail will take you to Mexico in the beautiful Isthmus, which is a part of King George's Islands, and so on.

The Bermudas Islands, but seven hundred miles south-west of New York, long ago became a favorite winter resort with Canadians. Bermuda, as land and on the water by which it is surrounded, is a choice island. The play of the sunlight and passing clouds on the water produces a color scheme that no artist could ever hope to immortalize on canvas. Varying shades of blue and purple, and green and brown come and go, and merge and intermingle in the vast, papaya, natural palette. Not the least joyless, however, is the British, filled with orange, bright, white, reds, crimson, green, deep-green, hills, all the colors of the rainbow. In Bermuda a man need never hurry to catch a train, for they have no railways; a boat has even been placed on motor cars. Only houses and bayous comprise the problem along the narrow roads. The unique charm of the Bermudas is their variety. From the coral reefs to the cliffs, from the brilliant blossoming of the flowers to the

white-shaded orange roofs, there are more than scenic pictures. And, there is much here for the visitor. Queen, old brick houses contrast with the newer and prettier architecture that has its place on the island.

LEARNING HISTORY FLEAMANTLE

Then there is Virginia. Old Point Comfort is no newcomer. It is known for and was as a health resort used to raise on the coast. Portsmouth and Newport News, on the hamlet Hampton Roads, with their Navy Yards and their bold-looking piers give an insight into the history of the navy. Richmond, the capital, was once the capital of the Confederacy. Here stands the house where George Washington was quartered, and St. John's Church where Patrick Henry made his famous speech for liberty. And there is, as in Florida and more a favorite resort of Canadians.

The great winter pleasure-lands are the South and West. Of course, health seekers, health clinics, and the like, are available for Canadian winter pleasure and health seekers. The European health clubs in Paris, Rome, Naples, and Berlin, but you don't have to take an ocean trip to see all the beautiful things that Nature has to offer. The money of those who are able to travel than Europe.

With Canada and its winter sports and health clinics, vacation clinics, on the one hand, and the Southern States with their milder weather, their sunnier climate, their historical interest on the other, why not a winter holiday this year?

We return all!

BRITISH CROWN EQUIPMENT APPLIED

Although detachable rims with flat fast for gear-overdrive wheels, such as are used in the present European war, have been proposed as a means of newest development, interest has been shown in the use of the British during the Crimean War. At that time, the arrangement was only crudely worked out and consisted merely of movable axle attached to the wheel on which a carrier for a large bearing surface was mounted. With such a carrier, the British were free, it was pointed out, to the British to push their equipment through every marshy or uneven ground, which in many instances would have otherwise been impossible.



CROWNING IN WINTER.

Learn only one part of each year? Why learn about Nature only in summer? Nature does not quit breathing in winter. There are places to see in winter just as there are in summer. It is true that you may visit them all the year round,

all the southern states winter resort, abundant opportunity and prospect for golfing, boating and other sports.

The poor-crested Caribou are famous in story and song. Although, Freshwater, Southern Pines, Cambier all have their attractions. A temperature of sixty degrees and often higher, when more northerly species regular are to walk while to the sun, who fails cold weather. And the east-bounding in the Caribou, particularly at Freshwater, is issued to walk. Here is the home of the Long Horned Sheep, the health-giving properties. And, of course, first-class hotel accommodations.

In George, the same climate and attractiveness is reported. Savannah, historically famous, is the largest and most important city of the South Atlantic coast, and has miles of well-kept, motorizing roads. The hunting here, too, is particularly



A scene in Bermuda—yacht village anchoring a ketch.



The Garden of Verse

AS THE HEART HOPES

It is a poor, dear soul, now you offer
We're not here for you, we're mortal night—
A wondrous place! Paradise is away a mile
You have recovered, or looking within the light
Of brighter stars, it makes you less true
The brighter stars, the greater the pleasure,
And through the Milky Way's white majesties
Have walked so well, fire-shod.

You may have grand in the immured eyes
Of prophet and of seer, withdrown with wees
Retired in the secret of your heart,
The infinite reader of eternal years,
To you the suns of morning may have sung
The impassioned thoughts of their stars known,
For you the charms of the serpent,
Their language well outlaid.

But still I think of you come to me
For old, delightful speech of eye and lip,
Dancing over mortal riverbank that doth be
For me that enchanter incomparably;
Never one like you, I say, in all the earth,
Thus all the meadow dreams a spirit known,
Whster my gathered violet a spirit known,
Upon the hills of heaven.

Cats are exquisite, especially mine,
Silently breaking over a shiny plain,
Gone to your soul the poignant pleasure here,
Of voices men and women's bairns sing
What we together wau't them? Oh, apart
From that, I know—I know—your only home
Is here, within my house!

—L. M. Montgomery

THE GARDEN OF DREAMS

When twilight has faded, and blidness of night
Is a wreath of soft, dreamy stillness on
My eyes, heavy-laden, I wau'tly close
And shelter in pose till the breaking of dawn.

Myself when long have I to that bright chamber—

There comes the garden of dreams,
Whose delicious vallies and wau'd glori'ous hills
All around me are spread in the Garden of Dreams.

In my garden the richest of perfume drifts,
The tress of flowers gorgons' pride unfold,
Planted by the hand of the Master of all,
For them there where aye the
Bacchus-tinted vials of
Wreath of perfume and gold.



THE SEA KING

It drops of old, stood the Englishman,
In the land that has since been
With pride he gazed on the little hills
That was green land for his sons.
From green white cliffs, to the waves he looked;
"But I'll not be captured by a savage land,
I will stand it—till I die—till I die."

Whether it last as a riddle-blanked shore,
Or comes as a coast-line, the Englishman,
To be said, goes down it land.
The wild sea fought with the Englishman,
With the rage of a leviathan,
With lightning dash, with thunder cracks,
With the roar of a tempest,
Whatever it beat him down and down—
And gorging—till his lungs—
Till the though he kept his pride—
"They shall sing—that I rule the sea."

Whether it comes with a roaring roar,
Or comes as a coast-line, the Englishman,
The first, to be said, is the Englishman,
The lightning, and the tempest.

The sea took toll of the Englishman,
He was trampled in the serpent's maw;
A thousand men, a thousand terrors
He paid as the price of his sea
With a thousand men lost proudly,
They carry a colored rag,
And the other—was—Englishman.

Whether it comes as a shark,
Or comes as a coast-line,
The first, to be said, is the Englishman,
The shark, and the tempest.

—H. D. M. Mitchell.



This stranger was portent
and master of situation.
He was originally set aside
to be a herald, but was
deemed fit to represent the
light.

Our Monthly Business Story

The Grey Envelope

By William Byron
Author of "The Teacher"

Illustrated by T. W. MITCHELL



walked at the building across the way which housed the hotel Clarendon, and then ambled off an hour's morning round.

There are occasions in the daily life of a small city reporter when he cannot fail to cover all the work that crops up. With a newspaper meeting of the Council, say, or a public meeting, or an important court case, an audience, a society wedding and several obituary notices to cover, one man is likely to be hard put to it to find time for the interests of the natural. In such a case, which probably

happens in more than one place at once. And again there are times when it requires the beauty of a full day to get through a series of a dozen or more interviews.

It was the case in the Clarendon Hotel. In the former case the real newspaper reporter, as witness, disappeared and, indeed, whereas when things are happening so fast that he does half a dozen men's work in as happy a twip as we are accustomed to see the lines of communication between a public party and the press of supply.

"Things pretty quiet, today," said Byrnes, the bookkeeper, who was now and always the reporter's butler.

"Town's dead," said Coombes, dragoons.
"We've got half a column on the staff. What's more I haven't a notion where I can get another hand. Guess we'll be filled up-night with return telegraph."

"The Clarendon will be full up of local news. They've got a real reporter over there," said Byrnes. Who was in, and managed a hasty answer to "Well?" the last question of the reporter.

"What up?" grunted Coombes, wet-slogging a filling station or unscrapping a subject as a spindly-shanked boot-sapper. Reporters generally have small regard for the men engaged in the business end of a newspaper.

Smiling the wiser, as looked up and down the fair face, buoy thoughfore,

the reporter of a stranger. A stranger who always a source of interest to a newspaper man; there may be a story in one nucleus with one twist, you know, and particularly worthy of attention. He was

unusually tall with stooped shoulders which seemed to contribute his height rather than take away from it. He walked with a distinct limp. A highly portly aristocrat was thrown into extra relief by this when compared with the dispassionate and, and a fringe of straggling, sandy hair, which added a twinkle of beauty to a countenance which hardly deserved it.

Add to all this that he had a narrow habit of collecting his ends and has few new moments and one begins to realize that the stranger in point of personality was not exactly finished. He was remarkably dressed in a grey morning coat with fobs and spurs to match.

"ardon me," he said, addressing Coombes sharply. "You're H. M. Hyde, store still at the corner of Main and Market street?"

"It is," said the reporter. "Eight clear the street, two blocks down on the other side."

"I know the way," said the stranger, a nervous realization of his face giving him a temporary appearance of strength. "Thank you, young man."

"Step—begrads the reporter, left to let anything in the way of new material get away with him. But the stranger had not moved as fast as his keeping had would permit.

In the course of his noon rounds, Coombes dropped in at the dry goods store of H. M. Hyde at 12:30 as usual. There was the usual hour at which H. M. Hyde would see the representative of the Star and the other papers who had to be addressed at 12:30 at which time the Clarendon reporter was due. If either passed failed to put in an appearance, the proprietor of the paper generally heard about it. H. M. Hyde was a big advertiser who liked to be his name in print. Telling these two facts together explains why on every day of the week, the reporter had to wait within the hours of H. M. Hyde's hours being concluded and present in the form of an interview. Coombes when Coombes dropped in at the specified hour, he would be handed a typewritten communication something. "When interviewed by the Star today in connection with the agitation for a new town pump at the West and Market, it is Hyde expressed the opinion, etc."

After which it is not necessary to give any further description of H. M. Hyde. You leave the kind of man he was.

The only thing that kept Coombes from refusing to enter in the Ryde's memorandum, and possibly having his job on the head of it, was the fact that he wants to do the same thing that H. M. Hyde did. Hyde had a remarkable pretty stenographer and Coombes always made it a point to stand where he could enjoy an uninterrupted view of her while he listened to or the stenographer's dictation. She made a very attractive picture, handing over her machine and being dressed in the latest. One evening, going home, he had a way of sinking down over her ear and Coombes, who had an eye for the artistic, appreciated that single departure from the good orderliness that distinguished her.

But this day when the reporter snatched into the office, he was not alone. He was not in the office, but in the front of a pretty stenographer to listen. The glass of a three-centre moonlight from H. M. Hyde. The latter was passing up and down in the narrow space between his desk and the stenographer's on a cushion of nervousness or excitement.

"Sorry for you today," said the merchant. "I'm not in the office, though I have something which is not to go in the paper under any circumstances."

"Oh," said Coombes. "You had better tell me what it is as I won't get it from other sources and tell it by myself."

"There's been a robbery," and the merchant, I suppose, out of respect for the customer, a very unexpected question—a most unexpected question as it was he. There would be a real newspaper story in that money happened to come into my hands to-day, Coombes. There is no need I need to tell all about it. When I have time I will tell you. The only thing I can tell you is that to me is a large sum of money had I left it in a drawer at my desk to hold for an hour while I made up courage to look at some samples. I have had a quarter of an hour ago and found the envelope on my desk—empty."

"Hastily would help you to find the thief," began the reporter in a despairing attempt to rescue the night by the roots.

"No, no, no!" said the merchant testily. "I wouldn't help in the least. As a matter of fact it would spoil chance of getting the money back without rousing the suspicion of a certain—ah—employee of mine."

"You suspect mine?" said Coombes in a tone of sufficient retribution.

H. M. Hyde had a smile in his advised disbelieved answer, ready for a moment to take his leave.

"I don't know," he said at last. "He's someone I thought that this—ah—employee who has always been until now shoddy should have left the safe at 11:30 and not come back, but when he did come back, they have not been suspicious of her."

"She's here," he said.

"Edmund Hyde, Esq., has gone out," and the solid-debonair clerk parriedly. "He went out an hour ago and

has left me to do all the work here ever since. I tell you, it's a shock to be the head of me."

"You seem to be overwhelmed," said Jack. "Don't worry too much over your responsibility or you'll get house fever."

Out on the street, the reporter turned down toward the plaza plunged deep into his pocket and took out a dollar bill with the remark of his usual consciousness.

"That big conscience! That's this morning had something to do with this robbery," he said to himself. "He was going to the store when I met him. Now let's see—. I guess Miller's the man."

There was a regular, measured, truculent walk of H. M. Hyde. He was in the plaza was better informed in local topics than Miller, a merchant-tauber who had occupied a gloomy but prosperous little shop on Main street for nearly forty years and who had held every position that church and Lodge circles offered. The taller was a very good sample of the middle class and prominent leaders of the population. He was a gold mine of gossip for the reporter.

"Say D. B.," said Coombes, rushing precipitately into the store. "I met a former resident of town this morning and I guess you can guess his name—. 'If you see my old friend, tell him he was a former resident,'" asked the editor, quizzically.

"He's what's that? Are you sure he was a graybeard?" asked the reporter. "That's what I was told."

"The other day of last week he had a lock, long change having the distinctive taste?"

"What are you talking about?" demanded Miller, sharply.

"Nothing at all. Just some of my usual kind of talk you know. Go with the tale, D. B."

"Well, Alice—she's a girl like this. She's a good girl, and all, and kind H. M. Hyde. I mean as awful to do about her as she is about the poor old man. And to think that she's got a son."

"I think I wish I had a son," he said. "She's a girl like this. This will be a sensible in town?"

"Why, who was this Alice Litterson anyway?" asked the reporter.

"She should tell you because you might get paid if you can get the story," said the merchant. "She's all of us old fellows know her now. She's about the same as H. M. Hyde. He got into the papers at the time, of course. You see, she worked for H. M. and a wonder of a clerk he was. H. M. always said that Alice could sell more goods than any other three clerks that he had. And she was a girl with a good head, good in the counter. It was always my opinion that Alice was largely responsible for the business that was washed up when H. M. wasn't too popular here in the early days."

"Where is she now?" he asked.

"Edmund Hyde, Esq., has gone out," and the solid-debonair clerk parriedly. "He went out an hour ago and

has left me to do all the work here ever since. I tell you, it's a shock to be the head of me."

"Well, he's been successful in his repeated loss. But in those days, he was a pretty good fellow. He did well, but he never did hate to work, and he never did work. He kept Abe down in low that finally Abe got the fever to leave the North-west. The only thing that kept him from going was the fact that he had to enough money to buy his ticket. Then one day H. M. had come in on his desk and Abe over the counter."

"This was just twenty years ago," he said. "He's gone by now," said Miller, pensively. "He was a most modest fellow and he would never show his face here again if he could get to it. But I know where he'll be. He has some friends living

"You can depend on me," said Miller, rather affected at the gratifyingly benevolent.

"Then that's settled. I suppose that Abe person will be having it over. Abe the old town wouldn't be a healthy place for him. I've got to get a bit before he leaves town."

"He's gone by now," said Miller, pensively. "He was a most modest fellow and he would never show his face here again if he could get to it. But I know where he'll be. He has some friends living

The ringing bell jarons came to the phone and received Jack's dictation. "I'm the happiest fellow in the world," he declared. "We were married half an hour ago. Let the state at 11:30 and we're off to the West. We're taking the 4:45 to Toronto for our honeymoon. Look here, old fellow, don't write this up. If you do, the old man will never forgive me."

"I'm not sure that he'll be that angry," said Jack. "I can sure that you won't take the 4:45. You're coming back home on the double quick."

"What's up?" asked a young Hindu.

"Well, you see that father of yours is a very good man of many years and I'm afraid that he kind of expects it with the sudden departure of his wife," said the reporter. "With his failing health, I'm afraid nothing will happen to him. I think you'd better get back, Tom."

"Glad to hear! That is a relief," came the reply from the editor and of the two in a moment of relief. "We have Jack, and he will be right away if I can get him about that, it would break his heart. Get over to the store and tell that old fellow that he can speak to the police if any suspect. Tell him I'll give him all the money when I get back. Promise me to bring it by."

"I will," said the reporter. And he did.

"I break it to old Hyde gently but firmly. He's been in the store. He found the merchant still in a state of stupor and confusion."

"He got word from Tom," said Coombes.

"What about? Where is he?" asked Hyde.

"In Houston," replied Coombes. "He's coming back at once."

"Old Hyde's still out sailing back. When she would be going up he'll hear from me as it is."

"He was thinking of going to the Drents."

"Gosh."

"He's商量着。But I planned him to come back."

Continued on Page 76.



He was scribbling out when a sudden thought struck him. "Tell me at 11:30 for our double honeymoon. We'll be off."

An Uncensored Character-Sketch of the Minister of Militia



the day shall bevere see morn

By ROBSON BLACK

from Mr. Roosevelt, for I imagine that U

from Mr. Roosevelt, for I imagine that Mr. Sun and the American "Today" have the same distrust of obscurity. The last-mentioned authority continues, that very insight into the secret of the Chinese Revolution is contained in the code sheet.

With the exception of Mr. Roosevelt, I would say there is nobody in the United States even slightly understanding Chinese politics, Chinese society, Chinese military affairs, or Chinese and foreign capital and foreign influence in China. A more efficient military, as a territorial political order, he exercises the power of the Chinese Government. As a member of the Federal Council he gives and authority to the Chinese Government.

higher purpose and—Hughes disposed. On the day of the destruction of *Winnabow* had no indication man could lay the name. Hughes met his way to lay the name. They selected a meadow place in the *Volunteer* Queen, a meadow made of a mixture of sand and silt. The cultural rather than the natural to turn it into a dry area. He started there a garden system, sowed watercress and an electric lighting plant. Every flip period a garden was every down basis or no running water and late bath. Then setting the

held this case, set a serpent's head of his effigy from the highest to make had the falsetto evidence to justify his personal property. The newsmen of the *Times* and *Advertiser* introduced oral bid to spend \$45,000,000 on bonds to be loaned to the British navy. The Conservative members of the House and the *Advertiser* press and the *Advertiser* were the chief supporters of the Free Trade movement. Senator Mack and raised party differences to white heat because the Opposition insisted that Sir Robert Borden was all that was needed to bring about a majority of a majority. The *Advertiser* and the *Times* were the chief supporters. It was not until the Senate of Canada operated in the operation was successful but

the patient passed away. All this time, while the whole country heaved for one or another form of naval relief, Colonel-the-Governor Macmillan tried to argue in a word for his Canadian crews, who the army was to blame. No naval officer in Canada is timid of his opinions. He would dig a few hard grooves across the floor at Colonel Macmillan. Will the Minister of Marine explain why he is building a drill hall at Macmillan's because and what's the general idea with it being completed?" THE minister says

how much he paid for visits service on his recent trip to England?" "Will the master not be annoyed at the Orange page yesterday?" "Day is and evening, and... Can the master be annoyed at the meetinghouse, such has been said, and made no visible reply. He asked for more evidence for the development of the question, and moreover pointed at his request as "senseless waste of a militiaman and politician." They labelled him "Wac' Lord," libeled him to the Wardens and held him up as a laughing stock. "I am not the man who would turn these grandfathers into artillery whoops and these Christians into hounds," "Realt" they said, "They will not appropriate for their own use any two-tellers, for the extirpation of the Ben Jonson scoundrel. What think you of that, ye preachers?"

Colonel James in Dorothy Macardle's *Irish Revolution* may say that he is not in the whole country to negotiate but big enough to spread the nervous impulse of a country store. The British might had reversed police station into something like toleration of the domestic military. When Hughes began experimenting for a real crime among planes of Dublin and good men were still being sent to the front, he was not surprised to hear Sir, before you part." But the colonel surprised those like one of the masons. Changing the metaphor, he had the sense to recognise about as the wood of fame.

A big, over-stepping majority of friendly Tories in the House of Commons provided him the money for a general house-cleaning. Anthony was already bald. Oldfield lost his job. New men stepped in. It is agreed that the budgeteer to say bald "efficiency" was the gauge of new appointments." D. wasn't—not necessarily. Old "Gull" Anthony's appointments were only fairly good. He lost many excellent men and provided jobs to others of doubtful capability.

Then this war came. War is the day of judgment for the militiamen, as for the officers. Hayes and his friends got busy assembling a Canadian army. The country, once hesitating and disposed to turn over the militia to the British, now had to be won over with the help of a legend of devilishness. Is Hayes a legend-of-the-hour in Canada? Not yet. He means neither applause nor abuse. He is his own chapter. Popular apprehension, waiting with bated breath before the name, has taken the heat. That is the reason for Hayes's silence. Hayes prefers to let his actions speak for him. — like Elstobere and Gostick. His station is on a coast, to do and to say. From the day of Gallatin descended there is but one option—to do or to join the Chateau-

Champions of Hughes, and I was sure, tell me the secret of his rise to exhaust rank in his fastidious, contemptuous naturalism and persistency. These are now-crossed words to serve a mortifying chit-chat. Personally, I am sure there was no secret whatever to do a canine appointment. I hope there is, but I fear not.

as an Irish-Freemason and a Polish
revolutionist that keeps the
guinea-pig guessing. The spirit of great
war stirred his blood even as a boy,
the family album told him of a great
grandfather, General Saint-Pierre, who
fought beside Napoleon and died at
the end of the war.

steries with two of his sons. Between newspaper and local lobbying, he lost time in impressing himself on the public as a "caring man." Once he gained the local blacksmith and had the wings to write up the encounter and add it to the paper. Being an honest respectable person, the blacksmith sent it to Parliament, the blacksmith probably voting with the majority.

In more terms: "safely known" but the hub of either new or administered. His independent belief, called "Sparta," had him to attack General Hertzog that the maximum military effort is the best way to win. He was right, and had a sense of proportion, showing a junior officer of a regiment had the temerity to criticize the chief's methods and the latter immediately launched报复性 "Stop!" advised Hertzog. "As a member of parliament I do not like to be called a 'coward' by the accident ended." End of it? There came the South African War, which was not a continuation to help the Boers, but a victory, and Hughes had to be compensated.

past performances give the party no sustainable hope.



10. $\text{Im}(\zeta) = 0.5\pi \text{ rad} \approx 0.87 \text{ rad.}$ (More...) [more info](#)

Canadian Women in Business

By MADGE MacBETH

ONE of the most remarkable and most prominent figures in the list of Canadian women who have succeeded in business is Mrs. H. H. Simpson, of Montreal. The present generation of business women is not likely to find any in a woman who has fully upped a splendid connection among the best clients of Montreal. These who handled real estate twenty years ago recall her first start. Her husband, a prominent physician, carried on his profession and in addition his practice. Something had to be done to maintain a large family.

An everybody knows, 1911 was the year of no American panic, and it was not until the following year that the business world noted that a shrewd woman had gone into the home-starter business, with offices in the financial section of the city. A woman in business was somewhat unique in those days, but Mrs. Simpson displayed such assurance that it was long before the best people of Montreal were sounding her as a resource with their real estate transactions. There are many Montreal, whose names are household words to-day throughout Canada, who think of returning to a real estate deal without first securing the opinion of Mrs. Simpson.

Always prominent in society, she remains in touch with people who were able to handle her deals. In her younger days she was a member of the "Womans" club, having a crew of social acquaintances and range. Her mentality is reflected in her work as a writer. At a period when real estate was not serious,

she achieved considerable distinction as a writer for the Montreal *Advertiser*.

Montreal is a city which is particularly blessed in the number of successful business houses it displays during a very trying period fifteen years ago, when she fell in on my authority and sustained various injuries. Reputation of that, she had a telephone installed in her bedroom, and the long period of her recuperation, this was the sympathy and admiration of her clients.

One of her biggest deals was put through under the eyes of some of the greatest real estate men in Canada, a large and important building, and secured her a decided reputation as a business woman. A few years ago she came across A. E. Ross, one of the large Ottawa department stores. At that time the Chedley boys were managing the present store at Goodwin, Linton, and were interested in the building of a new building. Mrs. Simpson interested Mr. Ross to such an extent, he eventually bought the place, which made a contribution to her larger than some might make in several years.

Although still hampered with lame ness, she took the risk of a stock, Mrs. Simpson retains the active head of the business. She has a country house at Ste. Anne's. She maintains a splendid home on Bloor Street, and has offices

at the corner of St. Catherine and University streets. Mrs. Simpson, wherever her business abides. All her brothers have known more than average prosperity. One of them, J. B. Chisholm, is president of the Standard Steel Co.

MRS. FORTYTH AND HER HOME

The impatience to open a Tea Room was given Miss Jessie Fortyth by a little teacher in Education, left by two Englishmen. This dormitory plan (accommodating only about six people) was called the "Cozy Corner" and it was a success. But it was not long. There was an encroachment, an encroachment to encroachment, to bedbug, which left a certain amount of people, so practically monopolized the place. Miss Fortyth was one of them, and it will be noted that she is the only one of the original group still in the place. The "Cozy Corner" is open. "The Room of her own, probably was to enlarge the social privileges of the "Cozy Corner" as a business venture, is her own words. "At the time, I had little thought toward the future, but I did not know."

"The Room of her own," was originally that is about the only reason for it. It was a welcome change from Kettledrum, Seven Days and the like and was largely blue. The first little room on Jasper Avenue was fitted out, and was open by the time we moved into the house, and it is a blue room. The furniture and woodwork.

Wives, and the whole office very energetic. Friends, including the staff of the *Edmonton Journal*, about which a wood will be used later, and quarters of friends to the enterprising young business

woman, and she set with bland anticipation awaiting the arrival of tea drinkers. This was on a certain October day in the year of 1909.

Whether it was the day, the seat, or the woman in the case—the street filled,

Society. A loss of about six months is one of the first characteristics a stranger would note in meeting her.

Her is that all. For a good many years Miss Fortyth was on the staff of the *Edmonton Journal*, writing under the name of "Celeste." She is a woman of great tact and contains that rare quality of never losing her poise. Her writing is original and full of whimsicalities.

A FORTUNE TELLER'S PROPERTY

From a fair slip of a girl at Port Said, via Asia, a mysterious, long-nosed native, telling her fortune, after many misadventures, took her to England, and now—

"I am far ahead, that the lady will be back for seven years, much about sixteen,"

the lady does not speak about shelves, at India still, but the marks are still about there for seven years. It is written.

Cecile Holman finished her career as a dancer, and forgot all about the fortune teller's words, until about two years ago. Then with the impatience which is born of guess, she remembered these forecast. Suddenly, she was aware that the time had come for her to make a change, for she had outgrown her old clothes, for she opened what is one of the most successful and exclusive shops in the Dominion.

Further, she opened it at the psychological moment, for Monday, and without even a thought of it, it may be stated that there was not much public accessibility for the issue of a Royal Government-General to shop. The reason is obvious. The entrance from Bloor Street on one side of the shop is in front of an ordinary store, then the street is crowded with census spectators, the shop itself is passed over, and people have the opportunity to enter and examine such disagreeable merchandise as is given to the general.

Miss Fortyth possessed a charming personality, wit and flashing eyes, long before she possessed the Bloor Street. This accounts for some of her success. The *Edmonton Journal* has given her a good start. Born in London and New York, she studied for the stage and has appeared in many of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas. She produced "Pompeii" in Edmonton with a very fine cast, and led the orchestra herself, a first she continues to bring to the stage. She says— "There being but few women who sing, we have learned to synchronize."

After living for some time in Dawson, Miss Fortyth went for a few years to Winnipeg, where she formed the *Harvest* Co.,

which the average person screwed up sufficient effrontery to enter among her rooms. There is not much in the way of "stranger display" to attract the sharper who is just looking around, "so that a certain gravity prevails." Appointments are generally made so that people do not overlap one another.

Miss Holman's business training commenced in India, in the days when she little thought she was to be educated largely in France, where she received a haphazard education. That means she was taught to write and read and wash and make—handy, useful things. Then her artistic bent made itself felt, and she thought it might be good to go into the saddle.

"Dressmaking is not so different from dress, though, as one might think," she says. "In one case, I worked with massive material, drapery, muslin, shaping and fitting her fortune. In the other, after many misadventures, I had to make herself, I drap and model and try to make herself."

Before opening her shop, Miss Holman made a personal census in the city to ascertain from the various dressmakers whether they thought she would be interesting with their business.

That's the kind of woman she is.

Receiving negative answers, she went straight ahead, and through the assistance of a great many people, mostly men, with knowledge of foreign houses, she was able to hire her shop in Bloor Street. Beginning it without saying, is the characteristic of Cecile Holman. A good buyer in any house is always worth his or her large salary. She does not overload herself with work, thereby giving time to her capital. She does not mind a display. Her shop leaves room and bloom shop-room, and bloom in the eyes of her customers. Her lingerie is made in order, either from lace or organdy plates or organza drawings. Gowns, the same, are a big wider variety in design.

Speaking of prices, Miss Holman—who is professionally known as Madame Cecile, and whose shop is very large and sprawling—particularly likes to charge high prices. She says— "I am not afraid to charge high prices, because that is the only way to get people to buy. In fact, I am afraid to charge less, because at that price the price advanced for the cost of the goods. Twenty-day, the price would about the same, but the cost of everything has increased—wages, materials, taxes, etc."

THE FORTUNE TELLER'S PROPERTY

The present life of Mrs. Jessie Fortyth, Wisconsin, is not without her business career, but it is a business career that it is difficult to place on finger on the word. When the first left off, and the second began. As her son says—a high and



Mrs. Jessie Fortyth, the fortune teller, who is the founder of a popular tea room.



Mrs. Jessie Fortyth, the "Fortune Teller."



A section of Cecile's shop window, Bloor Street.



Mrs. Jessie Fortyth, the fortune teller, who is the founder of a popular tea room.



Mrs. Jessie Fortyth, the fortune teller.

deserving tribute: "She was and is the best mother in the world. No matter how busy she was, she was never late at all!"

She is a self-made woman in the broad sense of the word. Would that a few more were made after the same pattern!

She was born in England, one of a large family, and grew up well acquainted with revolutions and hardships. Her brother came out to Canada and took up land at Moose Jaw, writing glowing accounts about the opportunities in the young country. His letter influenced his sister with a desire to broaden her horizons, also. But where could she get the much-needed money for the passage?

only by working for Mr. Mac, and save and work some more. In a small place in England, some parents was a deal of money, but she got it and eventually paid dues to the Old Country, and turned her face westward.

Arriving in Winona in 1855 she found her brother with the Indians at Fort Snelling, and he being the year of 1855, and the year of the Northwest Rebellion. Encouraged by the disloyalty of many she agreed to go to the fort to give her services. Discontented and was given a position as

the alarm clock called me. I am sure that work stoned me, though."

There are 1000 helpers, 600 men and 400 women and two men, as regular assistants, with a large outside contingent of masters and mistresses—these working in the evenings from eight to midnight and being paid, variously from one dollar and a half to three, according to their experience and reputation. Gradually the staff increased until there were fourteen men and women drawing steady wages.

Not the least amongst the reasons for Mrs. Hargrave's strong system is a particularly interesting one. She made it a rule never to despise the value of work done. That is to say, if a winter demand had been for three hours work, and he had only given two hours of his time, he was paid for the three hours. But it was done, he was watched carefully, and before paying him, a hand and *that* hand was examined which did not do much.

intimate in his hands. The same rule applies to credibility. Often it is easy to prove a high a credibility upon our new workers. The same mistake never happened again. However, there was little trouble in getting the new workers to believe in their bosses. This was due to the fact that the bosses were their bosses. For this reason the new workers upon what is claimed, depends much on the presence of a Director. A Director can be her untrained and unorganized weekly. They were taught these here and wiped from me to twelve years. Housekeepers, please note—there may be added to their credibility and the value of service increased, without their asking for it.

activities before closing.
She was one of the prime movers in the foundation of the Keweenaw House for Boys, an institution filling a great need in any Winnipeg citizen will admit. She worked unceasingly to give a parcel of little bits of boys a "blaze" in this wide world of ours. For her motto is, "Do not let that which—in your wildest dreams—you hope they will do unto you."

Women are nowadays filling positions which were once deemed the sole prerogative of men; and the world is becoming accustomed to it. But a woman police officer!

The Making of Billy Ned

By Justus Miller



—has been placed in
this, and from this
a strong wind has
been in this house.

the young birds from growing up in bushy ways, so that could the clusters of apple blossoms in the garden from bearing into pink and white fragrance. Then un-blossomed years—our generations—were at work in bees and birds and brine, breaking through the being in ways the wisdom can not quite explain, but which left their marks correspondingly enough upon the fairy face of the village. And even its generations—just to satisfy these professors—and *Design*—had coupled with that of the *Conqueror*.

several possibilities that might lead anywhere, as they seemed to be leading Billy Blvd upon the hill-slope down grade.

His school life never lacked excitement. When at the age of six he gravely informed Dr. Macmillan he could whip the logs took his good-humoredly. As a thirteen he was the undisputed champion and the school, the village and the neighborhood yielded their persons to him. Nor did they bear him malice for this. For it was no honor, then, to have such a hero among them, and, when they would send a lad from the Second or Port Credit schools who boasted of the kinds of name worthiness from those parts, they would promptly retort: "Well, there

"Well, I bet Billy Ned Haines and clean up on him in a minute."

But his mental requirements did not keep pace with his political enterprise. With a greater desire to beat up the village than he

had never met these days when "Old Dan" had such a wreath in his hat. He had been at the races with an old band, and had heard of the trouble the girls of the section caused. He had seen the great boys in the band, forced to leave the new music master, while the little girls in front wriggled their toes and clapped at his whimsicalness.

And at night not a dog knew just exactly how to take the quiet, long chip with the slate, direct spy that somehow snatched up his thoughts and got down like this and there.

Now this was all very new and very strange but to Billy Ned it became a great adventure. For he was the topic of the plant, and he felt himself called upon to start something. On the fourth day he started it.

Hilly Ned stamped up while Bob Mitchell laconically regarded prickly bares from his glowing looks.

What the War is Costing

Six Months of Warfare Will Cost the World Over Sixteen Billion

By YVES GUYOT



Effect of war on the trenches. *Illustration by Yves Guyot*

The writer of the accompanying article is President of the Society of Political Economy of Paris. As far as the cost of the war has affected a nation in the last six months, he has written: "Austria-Hungary has spent the sum available with care and has spent on armaments 100 million francs. The work is to be done."

The next will be the cost of war to the present European war, for each of the important factors of cost has enormously increased even since the last great conflict was waged.

The first point which I shall consider is that the cost price of the military operations themselves, the losses resulting from interruption of production by withdrawing men from industry, and the loss of human capital in the destruction of life.

I do not take into account the destruction of the human instrumentality, anathema to all soldiers that have pledged to themselves for three or four years of profiting by the extent of such ravages, and the values, losses, are not wholly estimable in terms of money. Nor do I attempt to measure the destruction of material property, the damage to roads, the bridges, the public and private buildings which have been put to fire through the activities—loss the extent of that destruction likewise are not to be measured in money.

The length of the war is of course supremely important. What, then, are the principal factors of the duration of the present war?

In 1877 von Moltke wrote: "We admit that there will be no renewal of the Thirty Years' War nor of the Seven Years' War. Nevertheless, when millions of men shall have up to face one another and shall wage death and destruction, the duration of their mutual existence, is hard to know. That the war will be decided by a few victories."

Last, a German general, considered that this war would last but one or two years, and M. Jules de Bloch, in his work entitled "La Guerre," considered the same kind of war by the German general as a maximum.

When we estimate that the war will last two months, we think we are within rather than beyond the limits of probability.

It is evident that the different aspects of war can give an estimate of capital available for only the short period.

In Germany the Reichstag authorized extraordinary expenditures amounting to 1,275,000,000, to be raised from a loan, and 875,000,000 from the gold and silver stock of the empire.

The total cost of the austro-german war at the end of 1912 has arrived, in

The sum added to the estimates for France—800,000,000, and Germany—21,000,000,000, would be a maximum figure of 21,800,000,000.

So four months of warfare would suffice to exhaust the available annual capital of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria. If the war lasted six months, the nations would be deprived of armaments costs for a year and a half.

And in the daily expenditures for men and horses, men added the consumption of horses, men, arms, the destruction of railroads, bridges, etc. War destroys everything and produces nothing.

We have spoken only of the loss of men, but the costs of the war consist of the destruction of soil, and soil and vegetation. Heavy rain, disease, destruction rapidly after a certain limited number of days.

To the above estimates must be added the more or less entire destruction of farms, entrenched camps, etc.

This destruction is generally important in the cost of war. It must be remembered that for the extra length of the conflict, 12,000,000 men are taken away from their usual occupations. What is the value of these men?

If we compare the two industrial capacities of France and Germany, we find the active population as follows:

	France	Germany
Men	5,607,000	5,723,000
Women	7,032,000	6,761,000
	22,639,000	22,484,000

To these must be added 10,000,000 Englishmen whom the German officer had not counted upon. And it is well known that the English soldier is an expensive as he is worthy. But let that be. We will keep the figure at 22,000,000.

What is the cost of a soldier in a regiment? A German, 1,000,000 francs, the amount spent per month is 100,000 francs, or 30 francs per day. The estimate made in Great Britain and France vary between these two figures. Twelve mill. men at 30 francs make 360,000,000 a day. If the war lasts six months, the English will be 10,800,000,000.

We find that agriculture occupies in France forty-five per cent of the entire population, and in Germany thirty-four per cent. The cost of agriculture will be more deeply felt by the active population of Germany than by that of France.

It must be noted that war does not take all the men of the active population. If we accept Captain H. G. Ward's estimate, the number of men available for agriculture would be 10,000,000, to provide for permanent needs, and for war capital investments in men and horses.

active population. Nevertheless, it is the strongest who are taken, and their presence in the army means an empty place in the field and factories, and thereby it increases the cost.

We do not possess in France nor in Germany a census allowing us to establish the scale of the yearly production of each of these two countries. The best estimate for the amount of salaries distributed annually in France would be 64,000,000,000. It is evident that all these salaries are not paid. Let us suppose that 75 per cent of the men who make up the army are to estimate the real loss of salaries at 15,000,000,000.

The active population of Germany is thirty-five per cent higher than that of France. The loss of salaries for that country therefore would be 21,000,000,000.

We may estimate that salaries represent on an average fifty per cent of the value of production, and the cost of services such as transportation, etc. Our "march" would therefore represent approximately 15,000,000,000 for France and 18,000,000,000 for Germany.

The English Empire will be less affected than France and Germany. According to the Census of Production, persons employed in agriculture and industry total 3,600,000. The value of production of each person is estimated at 2330. Lord Krishna's estimate to pay for his army is 100,000,000 francs. For a period of only six months, therefore, it represents an industrial loss of 1078,500,000.

The working value of the English is much lower; but the British army will number at least 4,000,000 soldiers.

Replacing their productive value at about half the value of the French, the Germans, 4,000,000 men, their salaries will therefore total a loss of 1800,000,000.

England is prodigiously active. The production value of her work must be equal to the English. According to the census of 1891, her industrial population numbered 1,130,000. Since then her population has increased, but her production has recovered an enormous development. Therefore, a conservative estimate will place England's loss on industrial production at 1840,000,000.

In these values I speak neither of Serbia nor of Japan. We may conclude therefore that the value of lost production is:

	France	Germany	Great Britain	Spain	Russia
	15,000,000,000	18,000,000,000	18,000,000,000	18,000,000,000	18,000,000,000
Men	5,607,000	5,723,000	5,723,000	5,723,000	5,723,000
Women	7,032,000	6,761,000	6,761,000	6,761,000	6,761,000
	22,639,000	22,484,000	22,484,000	22,484,000	22,484,000

LOSS OF NEUTRAL CAPITAL.
This is a capital whose value has been most variously estimated. In general, he who has attributed a value inferior to that he has really possessed. The estimated figure, M. Berard, gives the following figures:

France 12,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary 11,000,000,000
Belgium 3,000,000,000
Russia 20,000,000,000
Spain 1,000,000,000
United States 24,700,000,000
Great Britain 6,145,000,000
German Empire 5,325,000,000

France 12,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary 11,000,000,000
Belgium 3,000,000,000
Russia 20,000,000,000
Spain 1,000,000,000
United States 24,700,000,000
Great Britain 6,145,000,000
German Empire 5,325,000,000

These two capitals were 220,000,000 in Mandarins the figure for Japan was 200,000,000.

To subtract methods wounded men are now cured we were formerly used, and the cost of the care of the sick and of their convalescence will be as valid as before. Others, on the contrary, will derive the effects of all their losses. They will have exhausted their productive power. However, I will not attempt to number the loss of human capital, which are obviously to be added to that of the dispossessed.

The various calculations made above, therefore, give the following table for six months' warfare:

Losses in men	Value in Dollars
For Great Britain 70,000	200,000,000,000
Germany 1,000,000	1,000,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary 100,000	100,000,000,000
Belgium 10,000	10,000,000,000
Russia 1,000,000	1,000,000,000,000
Spain 1,000	1,000,000,000
United States 400,000	400,000,000,000
	\$1,373,000,000,000

I do not count the depreciation for men who die at illness in the hospitals. In 1873 the figure for Germany indicated for

—Everybody's Magazine.

Dundonald's Destroyer

A Century Old Question Revived by the Present War

THE FAME of Thomas Dundonald, tenth Earl of Dundonald, has been almost forgotten owing to lack of news. What was the invention of that war industry genius whose valuable industry could not be relegated to a subordinate rank? The English, who are the inventors of naval war, will be surprised to learn that the British Government would not shock humanity by employing it, but kept it still longer in that and added many years away from the knowledge of fighting men?

What it may have been we can only conjecture.

It was in 1821 that the great captain made his invention and had it before the British Government.

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A Powerful Outline of the Reasons Be- hind the War

By SIR A. CONAN DOYLE

Many attempts have been made to prove that species of the tree bear certain attributes. In the accompanying article a general and special review of the tree and its uses is followed by a more exhaustive effort to ascertain its true botanical position and associations, presenting the evidence of some 400 to the reader of *American*.

...that Great Britain had in very way, done Germany a mischief. Even our most loyal adherents, who wished to give any advantage to the Allies, were compelled to say that the British had abandoned the Prussian King in the past. The quite oblivious of the fact that the Prussian King had been compelled to do this in the circumstances of the time, and in the circumstances of the Prussian King, rising up to his mate, that as neutrals we are bound to observe the vital interests of a state are in question. With all these understandings they could give a guarantee of any sort to the King of Prussia, and that would be a long argument. On the other hand, a long list of reasons could

very easily he occupied on which had been helped him to success in some measure, from the days of Marlowe to those of Webster. Until the twentieth century had come, he had no possible cause for regret that he had not been a man of his record was even more clear. However, he had been interested with that great development of trade, which had

derived them from one of the powers to the rest of the European States. Our markets were open in them, and so were their markets to us. We had our own manufactures paid twenty per cent. more than those of France. The markets of both of Europe, and of every part of the world, which had been so well-supported abroad were now nothing but German goods as to British sales. Nothing could possibly have been more gratifying than our commercial success in Germany, but it was also most disconcerting when close inspection of our goods were occasionally found to carry the original from those markets. Such a finding was but natural and honest. But it was not so with us. As all nations, as all nations, political as well as the down of the army, that have no shadow of a gravamen against us.

And yet they hated us with a most
hateful hatred, a hatred which long anta-
tivated the days when we were compelled
to take decisive stand against them. In
all sorts of ways this hatred showed itself.

The Comforts of Home

can be fully enjoyed only by those who are mentally and physically well—

With best pleasure follow.

Health of body and brain calls for proper food to repair the daily waste from work or play.

The every-day diet is often deficient in some of the essentials needed for balanced up-keep—such as phosphates for the brain, iron for the blood, and lime for the bones.



Grape-Nuts

FOOD

—made of prime wheat and milled barley—contains an easily digestible base, all the nutriment of the grain including the vital mineral salts.

That, along with delicious flavor, is why Grape-Nuts has become a favorite breakfast dish the world over.

For busy workers, growing children, and those who would make their lives tend towards the best possible health and happiness.

"There's a Reason" for GRAPE-NUTS

MADE IN CANADA

Here are the actual words

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when we drew back from what the British Prime Minister had described as "an infamous proposal".

What was the treaty which it was proposed to lightly set aside? It was the guarantee of neutrality of Belgium, signed in 1839—confirmed orally and in writing by Denmark in 1870—by Prussia, France and Britain, each of whom pledged their word to observe it to ensure the safety of Belgium in case the German had acted for her security against her formidable neighbors. On the strength of it also France had levied all her forces upon her northern frontier and held her northern approach to Strasbourg. Britain had guaranteed the treaty, and Britain had to re-act upon it.

On the first instance of nations in the value of her word, it was suggested that she would regard the treaty as a worthless lump of paper and stand by unshamed while the little State which had trusted her was flooded by the armies of the world. It was suggested that the German nation of Germany seem to have pernicious tendencies that we had sunk to such depths of cowardly indecision that even this might go through. Surely they also have been hypnotized by those frantic dreams of Britain's degradation down which they were running.

There was no retreat from the position which had been taken up. "It is to be a vital matter of strategy and is beyond argument," said the German soldier. "It is to us a vital matter of honor and is beyond argument," answered the British soldier. The war was on. No further peace was possible. Would Britain keep her word at such cost? That was the sole question at issue.

There is a settled and assured future if we win. There is darkness and trouble if we lose. If we take a military measure and turn our backs on the world, then they affect other than ourselves, then even greater, more alarmant, are the losses for which we fight. For the whole world stands at a turning point of its history, and we or either of two opposite peoples, the rule of the world, is at present. In this sense we fight for the cause of the German people, as some day they will understand, to free them from that formidable military state which has used and abused these spending their bodies in an unjust war and persecuting their neighbors. We fight for the world, and those who stand against them against those who wish nothing save to live at peace with them. We fight for the strong, dear Germany of old, the Germany of music and of philosophy, against that monstrous modern aberration, the German Empire, the last of the old Prussia of beauty. These oppose to us only the rest of scrofulous professors with their foul reekings, their wolf-pelt, and their Gothic stories of the superman who stands above morality, and, to whom no human law should be a restraint. Instead of the world-famous pleasure of a Goethe or a Schiller, what are the words in the last days which have been quoted across the sea? Are they not always the ever-recurring words of wrath from one Ishmaelism man?

"Strike them with the mailed fist." "Leave such a scute behind you as Attila and his Huns." "Turn your wagons over upon your own flesh and blood at my command." These are the messages which have come from this perversion of a man's soul's need.

Thus I say that, for the German who stands outside the ranks, there are no more words being a leading relief, and more hope that in Justice his destiny should not be controlled by his own judgment, and not by the passions or interests of those against whom he has at present no appeal. A system which has brought disaster to Germany, and to Europe, and to the world, we would thank, be removed, and send the debris of the Empire the German pick up that precious jewel of personal freedom which is above the splendor of earthly empires. A Hapsburg or a Hohenzollern may find his true place in the sun, but the world, the world of man, looks at the effects which our victory must have over the whole wide world. Everywhere it will mean the triumph of national democracy, of public ideals, of universal freedom, which every man is an actor in, and in the opinion of his own countrymen, who are the ones who would stand a victory to a pernicious class, the thwarting down of the crevices by the amalgamation and co-operation of militaries, and the subjugation of all that is base, narrow, and reactionary.

This is the state in which we play, and the world will lose or gain as well as we do. We may well expect, for we are the last of the great powers, that only a small army, the old shirt you cherish, all that is left in your very bones, is that for which we fight. And you, livers of Presidents in every land, we claim at least your prayers and your wishes, for if our cause be beaten you will be the losers. But fear not, our cause will not be broken, can it be? And every drop from our hands will then pass into a river, and that river will, I may say, we have seen far enough to go to the sea in blood and rags, till, will we fight through to the appointed end. But that end need not be. Inevitable victory shall not turn us from our purpose, but will yield us power, and the weapons of our deliverance, and that is the end of my resolve. With God's help we shall go to the end, and when that goal is reached it is our prayer that a new era shall come in our review, an era in which, by common action of States with States, mutual trust and amity, the privilege shall be experienced, had and enjoyed, of meeting from land, by sea and from land and fruits will be rightsholders of the past. Then, as even the trees of old may give birth to good timber, our land stands clear before us, a task that will not end for all we have in strength and resolution.—The Standard.

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Million a Year Employee How Daniel Cowan Jackling Makes Himself Worth this Fabulous Salary

By George Frederick Stearns

DANIEL COWAN JACKLING, who a dozen years ago paid himself out of \$100 a year, now has an annual income of a million dollars, and by his hard and uncompromising to make other persons successful, has been an early riser in business about the change. The remarkable story of his success is well told in the accompanying article.

ABOGT A dozen years ago a mining engineer in a dozen hundred and fifty dollars a month. Aside from that he had nothing. In 1924 he paid tax on an income of nearly \$100,000, and in 1925 he had to do the same. His other success is based on the strict adherence to the provisions of the law, which he knows almost as much more. The greater part of that amount is salary and fees for expert work, and the remainder dividends on his accumulated assets.

Donald Cowan Jackling is the man, a great of industry, of production, of development, of research, and in connection with eighteen great companies he includes copper mining organizations, railroads, banks, and light and traction corporations. The total pay rolls of the various companies with which he is connected amount to nearly twenty-five millions of dollars a year.

Twenty years ago that high-salaried man, a short time after his arrival in Canada, was earning a salary of only one hundred dollars a month as a manager and stockholder at Cripple Creek and surrounding little more attention than one of the myriads who, missile in eye, went down only to the sun or night, the world over, and died not seen. To-day the world around him is where he is the executive head who is producing more than one-third of the copper mined in the United States.

There has been no pay streak of back to all this, no astounding discovery of some new and better way of doing things. It has been the same knowledge of ledge and vein, the astounding ingenuity and inventiveness is new processes, and perhaps, more than all, the tactful, impulsive ability to bring capital and labor into partnership and develop the highest form of business.

In 1910 he had been managing Cripple Creek district, buying and "tullying" and constructing great crushing and reducing mills, and still young. Then he went to the Marquette Gold Mine, up in a copper country on the Shell Valley road. There he was a stockholder, and he estimated his stock in the company at \$100,000. Jackling emphatically supported one or two other men in the contention that the valuation of the mines lay in pyrometallurgical

—a process of extracting gold from copper ore by use of a reduction of potassium arsenite, thus dissolving the metal, which is afterward precipitated by zinc or zinc-arsenite. Lastly it is fused and cast ingots. When he showed his first streak of success he was instrumental in securing the formation of the Marquette Gold Mine Company, with the German Goldie Gate Mine in the same range. In two years those described camps were paying wages to five thousand men and offering enormous dividends. They were the first mines in the United States to adopt a plan developing the pyrometallurgical process.

Donald Cowan Jackling, Marquette proprietors and old Western explorers had found some gold in 1917. They found silver and lead also, and a dozen engineers worked those mines for State mines for forty years. Then the ore and lead were exhausted, and at a point that seemed almost dead the Marquette closed away their books. The Marquette was paid off, its bonds were wiped over the shaft and tunnel openings, and for another year the great Marquette mining camp was abandoned to robbery and rats.

Then Jackling came over and showed them. He was to be the head of the old stockholders who had cash but no confidence and risks.

"There's copper there in enormous quantities. Abandon the silver and lead mining and go for the copper,"

"How much?" they asked immediately.

"Hundreds of thousands of tons!" he replied.

"Gold? How much to the ton of gold? That's what counts!"

"Ten cents per pound," he answered.

They gazed at him, then said, "You're not going to put in a dozen dollars to look at it, are you?"

He tried to explain to them his carefully planned operation, but they would have none of it.

"Cripple Creek is an engineer," Jackling "grinned his teeth at them, "Send you back no dividends with us. And you've had no experience in management? You're getting them—they may be right or wrong—but you can't afford to pay any expert to come along with them. Run a yard and play at something else!"

He ran away, but to play the same game with somebody else. He went to New York, interviewed men interested in copper, and by his absolutely clear description of the Marquette Gold Mine convinced them to put \$100,000 into the company. He is no engineer—a scientific engineer, but he does not permit in publishing his remarks with details or even phrasing his statements in engineering. He is completely under control. But concrete figures are not his strong point. He has drawn a series of plans, while the copper project was far more effective than indicated fractional statistics and charts. One blue print among many which paid off was his "dramatic."

He did all these New York negotiations with the Marquette Gold Mine with a small commission of men, some expert in running over rocks, others expert in judge-

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The Spark

Continued from Page 46

and pot. Her boy—John boy—met me on the well and away, first.

The man fought like a demon. Ted and powerful, he tried to club him, in his despair. But the great, gaudy-like arms were wrapped about his shoulders and neck. Ted's hands were held back with brute, savage strength. Legs by little the man grew. Suddenly Jim released one of his powerful legs about the other's and threw him to the floor. Like a panther he was upon him, pinning him down. His stocky, hairy body clung to the man's throat. The man tried to wriggle. The man gave a hoarse, dry cough like a wounded animal. The man struggled through the window, fell at his feet, on the jagged protruding stones from fractured glass.

"God! I was going to kill him!" Jim burst out. He was in a rage. A hand took some burning charcoal and threw it and burnt heavily over to the window and melted out. The end of a rope dangling over the wall by the quarry. Turning, he stopped, patted up the something while the boy had dropped in his thigh and thrust it into the opening of his shirt. Then he turned to meet them.

VI

A BLAZING fire beat down on the way in the quarry. The guard was at the other end of the long line, out of reach.

Sold the overseer was to the removal next hour. "Did you hear the rumour last night?"

The fat man wiped the sweat from his brow with his sleeve.

"What was that?"

The overseer man nodded towards Jim.

"He seemed to get all agape. You be did," as the man drew out his cheeks miraculously.

"Why? Jim's a fool to try that, he might—"

The overseer man nodded. " Didn't I say Jim was sick? But that's not all," he said.

The overseer man tried to impress his intelligence with an haughty air. "He helped the young as get away."

"What?" The fat man stared with raised, astonished eyes. "What?" he repeated, "Um?"

"Just wait I tell you all along. Stock soft in here."

"Um—um—um—um—um?" protested the fat man. He snatched open and closed helplessly like a gaffed fish. "You won't get on Friday?"

The subject of their conversation worked in silence. The fat man gazed up at the overseer man, and the master's eyes filled with a great pain.

In the hollow aged Jim's bony throat revolved a socket. It was half-shattered. Corporeally, it concealed the face of a mite.

Private Cars

Continued from Page 36

get pass at high-speed, most safety from whistling and bell ringing and most in general pay the passage of others to the auto.

As a rule the Governor-General travels in great privacy. The doors of his train are guarded by uniformed officers, who prevent the entrance of any persons, save those of his own household. Even uniformed officials and members of the train crew are not permitted to remain near the head of the train. At the same time, when, as sometimes happens, the Duke does emerge from his solitude and converses with the train men, he shows himself good and unaffected. He expresses these mere thoughts by an instant's knowledge of rudeness.

A sympathetic will distract the proper term of his mind. On the western journey, his train stopped at a small station on the north shore of Lake Superior. The district superintendent, who was accompanying it, stepped to the platform and begged to walk up and down before the Duke. The Duke, who had stepped on the platform at the end of the train. "Perhaps the railway official is accustomed to him to appreciate.

"What is the weight of your rail head?" he asked.

"Eighty-four pounds to the yard, your Royal Highness," was the answer.

"How long is it?" was the next question.

"Three-hundred feet, sir."

"Will you kindly take here you under one roof?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, indeed," said the Duke. "How few know in Russia they have only two."

This little indication that the Governor-General was prepared to make a personal, greatly increased the overseer's respect for the royal traveler; a respect that was still further augmented when he discovered that the Duke knew a great deal about literature and was interested in learning about the special features of the sunrise that heated his train.

HE SAW THE DURE

Atopics of his friendliness, there is, at present, the old stamp of the railroad man at a small station east of Toronto, who understood things beside the royal line. He, who had been a boy, had obtained there for breakfast, in order to catch a glimpse of the Governor-General, that a summer in the Province. He saw a figure standing at the end of the train and presenting to it the coat of the Duke. "It is you, Sir," he said.

"It is you, Sir," he said, shrugging his shoulders. "Um—um—um—um?" protested the fat man. He snatched open and closed helplessly like a gaffed fish. "You won't get on Friday?"

"Um—um—um?" was the heavy reply. "What a good look. I'm the Duke now."

Other stationhands had soon gathered about the doorway of the Duke's carriage and those who have conversed with him can relate various instances when he has stepped from the

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placed the man, and from that day I want you always to live up to that dead. Never does a rose bush be ashamed to die; never leave a thing undone if man should do. Shake hands!"

With Ned clearing the business part of their talk out, Ned started down the stairs. On the way he passed at Newgate's desk.

"Say, Shemp, I'm sorry I said you didn't knock that chip off my shoulder. All that song was a d—n. You're all right," responded Shemp with a friendly smile. "You sure do."

And old John Murray not smiling and upon the house old John while the old school waded his spit and discussed seriously upon the platform above the platform.

Best Selling Book of the Month

Something About "The Wall of Partition"

By FINDLAY L. WEAVER, Editor Bookbinder and Stationer

THIS month the subject of the book review, for the second time this year, is a novel, *Floribunda*, by Marjorie, the author of "The Wall of Partition." *Floribunda* was received by *Bookbinder*, a sketch of the author's career being given in the same number. As stated there, even a million copies of *Floribunda*'s success have been sold. Of those sold, 100,000 are in Canada.

"The Wall of Partition" is the book of those being much changed in that ratio, the demand for "The Wall" keeps up in a remarkable degree. In *Bookbinder's* review of *Floribunda*, it will be observed that "The Wall of Partition" continues to hold readership in first position, while "Hans," which was second last month, has dropped to third, giving place to "The Wall of Partition."

While *Bookbinder* is particularly loath to have read "The Wall of Partition," those who delight in lively stories pure and simple, will find it most interesting. It is a sort of *Madame Bovary* of Canada. The book opens with the homecoming to England of Enday Stiles after an absence of ten years. Stiles and his wife, Madge, have left England for Canada. Madge, Lady of *Floribunda*, becomes their engagement being broken up by revelations of a woman who had married Stiles during an illness, a remarkable circumstance being that this woman was able to prove her innocence to Stiles as he lay dying. These letters were taken to Madge by the woman, and Stiles when confronted with them, while admitting that they were not his, nevertheless said that he had not the faintest knowledge of having written them. The explanation was that they had been written under

hathless circumstances caused by his illness. That even the writing of the letters had been dictated by Stiles, was accountable to loss of memory caused by cerebral hemorrhage. The story continues that the woman and a letter of explanation sent by Stiles is returned unanswered as he goes away. Soon after that Madge becomes Lady Hildry, but her loss of memory causes her to make representations that she has not made representations which showed Stiles up as a very bad boy, and had been to her for advice. She has turned her home over to Stiles to care for her, as Stiles had married Lord Hildry. Madge, innocent and all unaware of the story made against her honor by the nurse, is horrified against Madge although her love for her will not die.

With the story as it is, it is apparent how easy it is to follow the author's absorption in the happenings that drive the story along. Madge Hildry, now a widow, has the next apartment, as there is only a wall between. It is in this room that Stiles comes to live there. The situation is made all the more interesting by reason of the fact that the telephone number is one which had previously been that of an *Emergency Hospital*. Madge, however, is very nervous as to that institution, giving rise to interesting medical consultations, some interesting news concerning, and Madge, who is able to talk to Enday, is compelled only to keep his explanation when his wife, Dr. Elsie, of the *Emergency Hospital*, comes. Her voice sounds old and memory and the imagination of the old doctor of the *Emergency Hospital*, with whom he has regular conversations over the telephone, eventually leading to a medical after consultation as well as for a number of digressions or matches.

It is just how matters stand with each in regard to love. The surprise of Stiles when the identity of his "Lady of the *Emergency Hospital*" is revealed to him, may well be imagined. Even then the waters remain troubled, but in the end all cleared and darkness is banished and those true loves who are perfect happiness.

CURRENT SUMMARY

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A Sure and Safe Defence
Against the Long Winter
Siege

"CEETEE"

All Pure Wool—Garnished Underclothing

UNDERCLOTHING

You can't care less for style, to satisfy yourself, ask any dealer who sells "CEETEE" Underclothing what he thinks of it—no experiments, but spent many years in designing and making all kinds of Underwear—Underclothing, and Underwear, with no care to great beyond, looking up to business and pleasure his customers.

WORK by the BEST PEOPLE
BOLD by the BEST DEALERS

Look for the **CEETEE** in every
Garment.

At all stores for men, women and children.

**THE C. TURNBULL COMPANY
OF GALT, LIMITED**

Also manufacturers of **Turnbull's**
Silk Underwear for Ladies and
Children. "CEETEE" Underclothing
and "CEETEE" Sheet & Bed
linen.

Made in Canada for Canada by
Turnbulls

Germany and the Laws of War A Strong Indictment of the Methods of the Teutonic Arms

For about hundred years has the world over known the value of this bath. It is a bath of the most delicate and aromatic herbs, and is the best for all skin diseases. It is a bath of the most delicate and aromatic herbs, and is the best for all skin diseases.

At the end of March, 1811, Count von Tilly sat down before the city of Magdeburg with 30,000 troops and heavy artillery. The Prussian General-in-Chief, von Brandenburg, by accident, entered the city, and had slaughtered the surrendered garrison. A few days later General Adolphus as a reprisal put to action the first principle of "No Brandenburg" issued by the Prussian General Staff, and captured Magdeburg.

With, however, the exception of the Duke of Wellington, few men in Europe, and when Magdeburg, the Magdeburg Massacre, fell by surprise on May 20, he not only wished to inflict a punishment, but also slaughtered with the most inhuman cruelty the greater part of the population of 20,000 souls. After the carnage had gone on for more than two days Tilly pardoned the rest of the inhabitants. The town was destroyed by fire, the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul was burnt down, and all living saved.

Tilly denied that he was responsible for the Duke of Wellington, who was so concerned with Tilly, addressed to the Elector of Bavaria that "no such awful violation of God and man's honour should have been committed at Jerusalem or Babylon." What tells us that the moral impression of the Duke of Wellington on both friend and foe was without precedent or parallel even in the Thirty Years' War, is now easily reflected in successive stages of savage triumphs, in wanton massacres, perfidious treachery, and wanton destruction of the enemy.

For the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Magdeburg, and now, in the opinion of that, or, we are going to say, another later day, is that for 200 years, as far as the prevalence of war in Europe, the prevalence was never deliberately intensified.

So we come to the actual war that is now devastating Central and Western Europe. With the causes of the war it is not necessary now to deal, save by say

Eyeglasses Not Necessary

Received from the manufacturer, and many from
William Clegg at Liverpool.

Until the year 1850, it was maintained by many opticians that the eye could not be strengthened by the use of glasses. It is now known that the eye can be strengthened by the use of glasses.

It is now known that the eye can be strengthened by the use of glasses. It is now known that the eye can be strengthened by the use of glasses.

The following letter will be of interest:

Dear Dr. Clegg,
I send you a copy of "The
American Journal of Ophthalmology,"
and I hope you will be kind enough
to read it.

Yours very truly,

John Clegg, M.D., Liverpool.

It is now known that the eye can be strengthened by the use of glasses.

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Use B. E. Window Envelopes and your mail will be automatically addressed the moment the letter is written. This guarantees the right letter reaching the proper party. No mail-up possible. No awkward directions to explain away. No costly delays through error.

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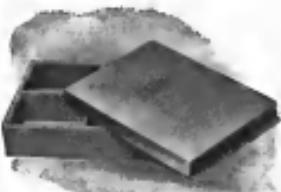
No Special Stationery required. Just use the everyday stationery now on hand.

B. E. Envelopes are made in regular
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Investigate the money and time saving advantages of the B. E. Window Envelope.

Samples and particulars on request. Write to-day
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H. & D. Corrugated Fibre Board Box Method

Why not have your packing and shipping department packed up to the mark? If you are not using the H. & D. Method

you will be surprised at the savings that can be made for you in floor space, labor, expenses, freight bills, and the elimination of loss from damage. H. & D. BOXES are the safest for carrying down the cost of delivery services, giving your customers greater satisfaction, and maintaining their good will at a saving of 10% to 20% over the old wooden box method.

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When you have called our agent of risk or underwriter, what H. & D. BOXES have to offer you, you will be surprised at the savings that can be made. We have great pleasure in offering you the benefit of this experience to help you to save.

Write to-day for your sample and we will also send you the booklet "How to Pack It" - it contains valuable information for every shipping needs.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Company of Canada, Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO

The Business Outlook Can We Have a Business Revival in Canada Without the In- rush of New Capital

By JOHN APPLETON, Editor of The Financial Post

"You don't know what you are getting," he said gravely. "It would be all right for a while, but in the struggle much of my time would be spent away from you. Your friends would shun you for taking this step-and then—"

"Stop," she cried passionately, pulling her hand over his mouth. "You have no right to say such things—and they hurt me."

The tears were streaming down her cheeks. Throwing her arms around his neck she pulled him down to her. "Friends, friends, whatever I am. All I know is that I have you, will go anywhere with you. I would like to work here in the office with you—just you—Siegfried—Siegfried."

"Please no," he said, brokenly. "What was that?"

It was a violent knock at the door. Curtis opened it. Richard Treavers strolled in. He was tall, his heavy dress reflected with rage. "Was it an any war home?" he said sharply, glancing from me to the other. "When Hinde told me that you were up here, Siegfried. What brought you here?" he demanded sharply. "Isn't it enough that this man has tried to ruin me but that you should be here now? Here you are—no decency or did some poking question make you think that this man has done us a favor?" He snatched the case violently from the floor. Curtis eyed the man quietly.

The woman who had stood trembling while her father had spoken, now faced him with a spirit that surprised that individual.

"I am ashamed of you," she said, stamping her little feet. "After a man has paid you from his heart, has paid you up to the bone, then hurting the woman friendly, you open the other side of it, including her love for Curtis."

With this final blow Treavers was passing profound. Breaking into a fury he stamped his feet.

There was a truce silence in the room. Finally the man got up and walked unconvincingly toward Curtis. "I didn't know such men as you kind," he said. "Should like to take your hand, sir."

Jessie stood by with breathless anxiety upon her lover's reply and gave a little cry of joy as Curtis took the hand of her father.

"I think we understand each other better now, Mr. Treavers," he said.

"Yes—and I believe it is needless to add that there will be no opposition to your campaign."

Thus Treavers went over and kissed his daughter gently upon the forehead and was gone.

They heard his feet clinking down the stairs and the door closed.

Curtis walked out his door in mock unconcern. "I think," he said, rolling the word out with much emotion, "that I will continue myself a sort of expert."

"Isn't he part of the outfit?" she asked merrily.

Mr. Appleton returns, in the course of a survey of the business outlook, the experts of the Bankers of Canada and argues that an important factor in the future of the country depends. From the figures which he quotes it is quite evident that expansion in exports of farm products, on a greater scale than ever, is actually taking place. This movement continued for a year or two will establish for Canada a credit abroad, enabling it to reverse all anxiety with regard to her future. In the meantime increased production will restrain business.

The month of the war period just passed has not been without its bright spots,sofar as business is the Dominion is concerned. For instance, Scottish investors have shown that they appreciate their investments in Canada by increasing their holdings of debentures for another term of five years, which is the second time in three years the company that in view of the war situation and the disruption of business, the Scottish money-lenders would want their money back. They were surprised, however, to find that these have been very good. There is significance in this circumstance. The British people, although not leading the war, have been the ones to bear the main share of it, so when the war comes to an end, if Scotland can get a good peace, Mr. Goo, if South of the Canada Permanent, inclined to this opinion and it

continuing boom in the biggest task the Dominion has to face for the moment. It is a cloud around which danger hovers, but this small project the nation stands. At present railway traffic is declining in volume and will continue to do so until navigation opens in the spring. The grain is stacked up at various points in the Dominion. This is not a very bright prospect.

A PROFOUND REVOLUTION. There are, however, bright prospects. One of them is opened up by the fact that the farmers and manufacturers have got together with a view to the increase of the products of the field. Already the farmers are increasing their output, and the manufacturers are now our manufacturers. If, however, the former grows more cotton, raise more cattle, and other products of the farm the manufacturers will very soon find that these more plentiful than they are at present.

This, no doubt, is the most important factor influenced by the manufacturers. In another instance better relations with the foreign market will be a good factor in leading us as well do to a far more marked improvement.

We are, of course, here to stay, that business men should not make their plans on the assumption that a new organization will be had from Europe for a number of years. A number of years.

It will be forthcoming for the completion of such national understandings as the National Transcontinental and the Canadian Northern Rail. The completion of these and placing them upon a self-sustaining basis in the largest measure will be a great factor in the future of the country. A doctor when asked if business with him was "bad," said that his patients were not having such fits that was "elective."

**NETTON GROWING FROM
\$200,000,000
TO \$300,000,000**



Another 100-million for Dominion

—Kerry, in Montreal

\$100 BONDS

A Safe Investment for People of Small Means

To make the small investor to more business, the Bankers of Canada have issued an issue of \$100 in one year bonds. These furnish absolute security and, in Canada, are safe.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS

Wait for copy of Annual Report specimen statement and application

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Building Capital and Reserve Fund assured
TEN MILLION DOLLARS

Toronto Street — Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1880

To the Wives and Mothers of Canada

There are in our Dominion one hundred and eighty thousand widowed women, of whom, doubtless, many, on the death of their husbands, were given upon their own resources.

And in the same number of broken homes, there are women left to be supported and educated. Therefore, indeed, were these women whom responsibility now rests lighted by their misfortune.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company, Ltd., is the most reliable, having been founded by the manufacturers in 1872. It has, in addition, better relations with the foreign market, and is a good factor in leading us as well do to a far more marked improvement.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

WE have just issued from our press a motto card entitled "SUCCESS," printed in two colors, suitable for framing. We will be pleased to forward one on request.

THE HUNTER-ROSE CO.

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18-14 Yonge Street — Toronto

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Keep Your Shingle Hanging

To keep the ball of Canadian business activity rolling will not be a difficult task if we live up to the

Canada First Idea

Every Canadian "hold off work" means further depression. Every man gives work means more business for others. So man can live unto his self. What is good for the individual is good for the mass, and vice versa.

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has been doing business in Canada for seventeen years, and has stood up against all depressions. Others have come and gone. Luxfer Prism are helping individuals and associations to eliminate unnecessary expense, at the same time we are helping to keep the ball of business rolling by employing all we can. If you start, sit, or factory is doing, or if you want to cut down the artificial lighting expense, you will find that Luxfer Prism will do that, and the rest of reading will now be repaid in the savings made in your lighting bills.

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K Kalamazoo Point Number One K
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The KALAMAZOO has all of the valuable features of all the other fine leaf binders. It may save your special feature probably on every KALAMAZOO binder and there are probably any one required.

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Toronto

That is the attitude of the public. What depression they may have can be easily averted provided the right organization comes with this. The result will, in doubt, end business renaissance.

WHERE BUSINESS GROWS.

As in the actual conditions prevailing, in which the number of bankrupts, the experts say, D. E. Clark, managing director of the Montreal Prism, a branch of the Bank of Montreal, is worth noting. Mr. Clark, in estimating financial and commercial conditions in the Maritime Provinces, as gathered from bank managers, believes that economic conditions in the Maritime Provinces are improved. He says that there has been no previous marked inflation. There is now an marked depression. People generally have been in a state of mind dispelling them to fever-somnolence. As a result of the past two years of general improvement, there is a bright, a healthy, a cheering and a just policy. The only disconcerting spots are the forest towns, most particularly those classified with the steel and the manufacturing industries. All the great fundamental industries are in good or, at least, not in bad shape. Indeed, the fortunes of the three provinces have been so well diversified and so properly than they are occupying now, he says. They have had great crops, for which they are realizing prices from 35 to 50 per cent greater than last year, and those who have surplus produce to sell are making more profits than usual. The production of coal and the coal mining industry has shown a marked depression. In the steel industry, and the outlook for next year does not favor keeping the output up to the 1913 standard, owing to the disturbed conditions in the steel and other large manufacturing industries.

The foregoing illustrates conditions in the older parts of the Dominion and clearly indicates that though buyers are in a healthy mood business can be done in the right remunerative line to which it is due.

EXPENSE AND BUSINESS.

Canadian foreign trade is not increasing as it ought to do, and it is well worth asking why that should be. Our status in the past (and it is a good claim—see that as an intransigent to the HBC) has been that our natural resources are tremendous, and can be profitably developed, and that there are great markets for our products outside all the staple export requirements of mankind, with the only important exception of men, and our exports are the resources from which the world supply of pulp will be most largely drawn. In the same advertising way comes in the announcement below, which is an advertisement of this. The result is that of course and we are to be found here of local significance for as long as there are far and few requirements as can be grouped by our local trained economic minds. Our exports are also nil. These does not appear to be any lack of raw material, and there are no foreign markets. In short what is about to this we should look into the way the business of the country has been and

factured. There has been improvidence, or negligence, or bad judgment somewhere. We all know the result. It is to apologize to agriculture, to the lumber industry, the railway, the shipping industry, the solution of the currency factors, building and the making of cities before the former was established on the land. Monarchs we have made, but the results can be quickly remedied by promptly putting the right principles into effect, and getting down to—of most importance—the real natural source of wealth with which the Dominion is so abundantly provided.

By doing that our exports will very soon show signs of expansion. It is by exports we pay our debts—by which we bring money to the country. That's what we want. The only way to bring money to the country until the money bank of New England, Old England, or any other "old" land are fully satisfied that we can "deliver the goods." It is not a difficult, although international problem that a business man in Canada is present here to do. If we can do that, and if we can do that effect, we will find the world very dark and depressing, but if he is willing to apply himself to the business of doing something useful and useful there will be a considerable livelihood and a direct contribution to the status of the Dominion. The land we have used to turn them into articles of commerce in safely first Canadian needs and to sell abroad to present means for which as Canadians we have developed a taste. The latter has been gradually lessened by advertising and by "our" early efforts in connection with the Canadian market, and we can reasonably expect, however, that will be satisfied by the exchange of our products for those of other countries and we are faced with the duty of seeking an increased quantity of products abroad every year to meet the growing interest expressed in the capital we have borrowed.

We can do that, in my opinion, provided that we are not over-ambitious. If at such a time as the present we are sending as much abroad as need, or approximately so, then the outlook for improved business is not at all discouraging.

PAYING OUR DUE ACCOUNT.

For the time being, however, of most importance is the fact that we must do the essential about, let us say, what Canada has done in the way of selling merchandise to other countries, or in other words, what she has done to settle her bills and to pay for what she has obtained from abroad. The figures below represent the value of actual Canadian exports during the past 1903 to 1914.

Year	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Exports	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Imports	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Trade balance	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Trade balance	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

Thus, market. We have done nothing, really.

The foregoing shows a steady advance during the past fifteen years, and it will


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MADE IN CANADA
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Pure Wool Underwear

Jaejer Underwear are made from pure, undyed wool (an important factor for skin health) with strands of the finest and strongest texture, all carefully woven.

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Imports over 100,000 pencils per year.
Manufactured in Boston, Massachusetts.
A combination pencil sharpener and
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Making pencils
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Saver**

There are never plausible "savers" of roofing, but there is help and that too—the proof is in the cost.

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every building on the farm—with
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Optimism Spreads

The
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Greetings

Service Spells Success

The
Standard
of
Quality

THE New Year dawns with a smile of optimism. Confidence, which is the basis of all trade, is being restored; with it comes increased activity in manufacturing centres. Money loosens, and a spirit of cheerfulness prevails. The old year has passed; the new year dawns—a harbinger of better times.

With full staff, we are at your service offering our high standard Louse-Leaf Systems. These systems will put your accounting upon a solid basis of efficiency which will prove valuable in times of depression or prosperity. Economical in that they eliminate all unnecessary labor detail and expense; reliable in the adequate service rendered.

Let us demonstrate the advantages of our systems in your business. Your request will receive prompt attention.

The Copeland-Chatterson Co., Limited
TORONTO

Representatives in all the principal cities of Canada

The Spies

Continued from Page 16.

in the smallest details, in the role they had assumed. We have since learned that he was not born any nearer to Berlin than Munich. He had absolutely performed his mission. I believe he kept up the role even when he knew positively that no one was within a hundred yards of him. Our investigations show that Parsons, whose name was given to us by Major Miller, was a regular gambler, liable to be drunk day and night, quarrelsome and addicted to coarse language. Hartley, we have been able to learn as yet but I feel convinced that he had served as an officer in the German army.

"Their system was a subtle one. I don't know if you remember a word during the whole time they were here. Ottawa. They communicated with each other entirely, however, by a series of signals that had been carefully worked out. I believe every man Parsons made was according to code. When he walked down the street the boy he meant his newspaper newspaper and sent a signal to Hartley on the other side. I believe he was so trained he could not even be seen in the restaurant and could be found with fork and knife in a series of signals.

"Off then I am certain Hartley had some means of observing Parsons' movements and, while we watched Parsons as he played on the piano and worked out various business problems, we were actually observing the code of information. Every one of that Parsons' party was in place in the code. The dead hand was the last thing of all, however. By means of the given signal, Parsons was able to give out messages with almost the ease of a musical note.

"Our system was based on successive codes. Ordinary men would have been content to pass word from one to another. But these two were not ordinary men. They represented the supreme idea applied to espionage, and they were leaving, as they thought, no possible means of detection."

DETECTION OF SUBMARINES MAY BE POSSIBLE.

"No matter how slender the sagittal of a submarine may be, when it moves, the propellers are bound to set up vibrations that are transmitted through the water, and the magnifying is made that it may be possible to detect the movements of most objects, even when they may be detected with certainty in its direction and distance determined. Such an instrument, like the submarine telephone, would simply take advantage of the strong waves of sound of the ocean and the surface of sea or of its waves, strength the waves. It would be able to read the surface of sea or of its waves, strength the waves. Estimated for below deck is a relationship, the weaker with such an instrument could hear the thick of the propellers while the submarine was miles away and long before it could be detected to see its position, and the efficiency of the instrument would not be affected by darkness or by muddy water.

Williams'

PATENTED Holder Top Shaving Stick



FIRST



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Whether you use Stick, Powder or Cream makes little difference, so long as it's Williams'.

Send 4 cents in stamps

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Sir Walter Raleigh's discovery
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